

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

NO EMBARGO ON ARMS.

SHIPMENTS TO CUBA NOT A VIOLATION OF NEUTRALITY.

United States Not to Act as Detectives for Spain—Avalanche in Utah Kills Four Miners—Mexicans Are Getting Very Obstreperous.

McKinley's Policy Toward Cuba. Washington correspondence to the Chicago Times-Herald says: "One of the last official acts of President McKinley was the issuance of an order through the Navy Department, which sent the gunboat Montgomery to sea from Mobile harbor after the Cuban filibuster, Lora. This was done at the request of the Spanish minister in Washington. When McKinley was inaugurated the Montgomery was in the ocean in search of the Lora. If she could have been reached by a telegram the present administration would have ordered her back to port. There is a good deal of uneasiness in official circles over the absence of the Montgomery on this mission. President McKinley does not believe it is a proper function of the United States to act as a filibusterer, craft engaged in carrying arms and ammunition to Cuba. If any crime against the laws of neutrality is committed by such shipments it is when the arms are landed in Cuba, not when they leave the United States or are in transit on the high seas."

OHIO'S WHEAT CROP.

Monthly Report Shows Good Condition at Present.

The monthly crop report of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture shows at present 83 per cent of a fair average condition. Owing to unfavorable conditions, wheat was somewhat retarded in starting last fall, and a general delay was later than usual. This late sowing does not promise so well as that which was sown early. It has suffered some damage from the Hessian fly. More or less damage has been sustained throughout the State by the processes of freezing and thawing, and especially is it noticeable in the flat and low lands. High water and floods have ruined many fields along the creek and river bottoms. Considering the State as a whole, the wheat prospect is not so bad, and unless further serious damage occurs, ought to increase rather than decline.

MAY HAVE TO LICK MEXICO.

Negotiations for Return of Flags Arouse a Warlike Spirit.

Almost a warlike spirit is being aroused among the people of Mexico by Messrs. Bryce, Stone and Pierce of Boston attempting to enter into negotiations with the Mexican Government for the return of the flags captured by the Mexican troops during the war of 1847. The newspapers of the republic are indulging in very intemperate language against the efforts of these gentlemen, and they are denouncing America and Americans in most incendiary language, going so far as to demand of the United States, at the cannon's mouth if necessary, a return of all the territory taken from Mexico.

SANDBAGGER FALLS DEAD.

New York Man Expires at Feet of His Victim.

Late Saturday night while Herman Goldstein, a New York man, was entering the door of his home, he was felled by blows from a sandbag in the hands of a man who suddenly sprang from a hallway. Goldstein shouted lustily and the sandbagger fled, but was caught by two men who were passing and brought back. The men asked Mr. Goldstein if he could identify the prisoner, the one who assaulted him, and he replied that he could not. Suddenly the prisoner became pallid and sank down from apparent illness. Before medical help could be summoned he died.

Has Solved the Tramp Problem.

Winnebago County, Wis., Has Solved the Tramp Problem.

Winnebago County, Wis., has solved the tramp problem, and to a large extent the evil of excessive official fees. The remedy is a workhouse. The county paid \$10,250.44 for caring for its tramps. From July 1, 1896, when the workhouse was opened, to March 1, 1897, the cost of care of tramps has been \$2,207.30, a saving in eight months of \$8,043.14, or about \$1,000 a month. The number of tramps confined in the jail of the county from Jan. 1, 1896, to March 1, 1896, was 3,054. In January and February of 1897 it was only 149, a difference of 2,905 in two months.

Has Died in San Francisco.

Asa Fisk, noted character of San Francisco, died Friday, aged 80.

Asa Fisk, noted character of San Francisco, died Friday, aged 80. Fisk came thirty years ago from Boston, and engaged in business as a money lender. He charged high rates of interest and frequently when he sued to recover money on notes the interest was found to be greatly in excess of the principal. He leaves a fortune valued at \$100,000.

C. A. Oppenheimer Kills Himself.

C. A. Oppenheimer, formerly of Wichita, Kan., killed himself by jumping from the Kansas City, Mo., bridge.

C. A. Oppenheimer, formerly of Wichita, Kan., killed himself by jumping from the Kansas City, Mo., bridge. He was a well-known character in the city, and was known for his eccentricities. He was married and had a family. He was found dead on the bridge, and his body was recovered by the police.

Eckels to Be Envoys.

Washington dispatch: James H. Eckels, Controller of the Currency, will probably retire from that office in a few days to accept the office of special commissioner created by the monetary conference act which became a law in the last hours of President Cleveland's administration.

Encourages Railroad Building.

The bill has passed both houses of the Arizona Legislature exempting from taxation, for fifteen years, all railroads commencing operations within six months.

The bill has passed both houses of the Arizona Legislature exempting from taxation, for fifteen years, all railroads commencing operations within six months. This bill was introduced favoring female suffrage, the right to lapse on marriage and to be restored on widowhood.

Eckels Robbed.

One hour after the new President was sworn into office Controller Eckels' house was robbed. The job was done while the parade was going on, and no one was around.

Strychnine in the Coffee.

Walter Ream is in jail at Boulder, Colo., charged with murder, his alleged victim being the 13-month-old child of the Hayes family, with whom he boarded at Lafayette. Ream purchased some strychnine, telling the druggist that he desired to poison some cats. It is alleged he put the poison in the coffee.

Gaze Favors Merit System.

Lyman J. Gaze, the new Secretary of the Treasury, is a friend of the civil service. In an interview he declared he would carry out the merit system to the letter in the Treasury Department during his term of office.

BAD FIRE AT CASEY, ILL.

Business Property Valued at \$200,000 Destroyed.

The first fire that has occurred in Casey, Ill., in ten years started at 2:15 o'clock Sunday morning in the two-story brick building occupied by the following firms: Pugh & Sons' Bank, H. & B. Lee Company, R. L. Shinkle, D. C. Sturdevant, R. A. Lee, H. C. Cochenour, M. Sanford & Sons, Hancock & Clark and others. Property valued at \$200,000 was destroyed. A strong wind was blowing at the time. The flames soon spread to two adjoining blocks and the entire business portion of the town was in danger. At 3 o'clock the Mayor made an effort to communicate with Terre Haute, Ind., to ask for assistance, but the telegraph companies could not raise their Terre Haute offices. The town was at the mercy of the flames, being without a fire engine. The Casey Bank building was wrecked. The vault, however, is intact. The postoffice is badly damaged, but no money was lost. Destroyed. The block which the fire started was almost completely destroyed. It was the handsomest in the town. After the fire had raged for an hour a fire engine owned by the Peoria, Decatur and Evansville Railway was placed at the scene. The fire was then under control. It was done that the flames were got under control at 4 o'clock. Casey, Ill., is in Clark County, near the Indiana line. The place has a population of about 1,000.

PROTECTING SEABIRDS' EGGS.

Lighthouse Board Stops Robbery of Guillemots on the Farallones.

At the solicitation of the Committee on Bird Protection of the American Ornithologists' Union, the Lighthouse Board has issued a decree that the traffic in the eggs of the seabirds must cease. The mandate of the lighthouse board will bring to a close a unique industry of San Francisco. The eggs of the murre, or guillemot, have been sold in the markets of San Francisco in great quantities ever since 1849, at which date they were almost the only fresh eggs to be had, bringing over \$1 a dozen. As high as twenty thousand dozen of the eggs were annually brought to market by the Greeks and Greek-Americans. They are the size of an ordinary hen's egg, for which they are sold at retail from 15 to 25 cents per dozen. During the last four or five seasons the Greeks have been driven off, and the egg industry has been carried by the lighthouse keepers on the Farallones.

CANNOT CORNER WOOL.

London Brokers Say It Would Require Fiat \$500,000,000.

In regard to the reported Boston wool corner, leading London wool brokers ridicule the idea that there is any possibility of cornering wool. They say it would require the power of the government to do so, meaning the cornering of at least 8,000,000 bales and the expenditure of \$500,000,000. As the situation is understood in London, the Bostonians bought at the last sale 45,000 bales of the higher grades of wool, and they will probably purchase as much more of the next sale with the view of making \$1,000,000 out of their deal under the new tariff, in which, however, the London brokers believe they will be disappointed. For the next wool sale there are already 300,000 bales offered, and the number will probably reach 350,000 bales.

Left Wing Remobilized.

An avalanche of great volume and almost irresistible power swept down upon the buildings of the famous monastery of St. Bernard in France, and great numbers of monks were killed.

An avalanche of great volume and almost irresistible power swept down upon the buildings of the famous monastery of St. Bernard in France, and great numbers of monks were killed. The avalanche occurred at Aosta, Italy, and was caused by the melting of the snow on the mountain side. The monks were caught in the path of the avalanche, and many were killed. The monastery was founded in 962 A. D. by St. Bernard of Clairvaux, and for some years the brotherhood of monks has administered gratuitously to the sufferings of travelers. The present substantial edifice dates from the middle of the sixteenth century, and another portion was built in 1680. During nine months of the year, as the snow melts, the monks are constantly alert to rescue unfortunate travelers. St. Bernard dogs, descendants of an old breed, but not of the original ancient breed, share the dangers of the next to the highest peaks of the mountain. In the middle ages this monastery was very wealthy. Of late years the 15,000 travelers who annually take lodging there contribute little more than what would be a moderate hotel bill for 1,000 guests. Provisions are taken there from Aosta during the winter months, and the monks are very poor.

Decides Against Watson.

The House unanimously voted that Mr. Black of Georgia, whose seat was contested by Thomas E. Watson, the late Populist candidate for Vice-President, is entitled to the seat.

Ex-Governor Long Accepts.

Ex-Gov. John D. Long of Massachusetts has accepted the navy portfolio in President McKinley's cabinet.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.50 to \$5.50; hogs, shipping grades, \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 72c to 75c; corn, No. 2, 22c to 24c; oats, No. 2, 15c to 16c; rye, No. 2, 15c to 16c; barley, No. 2, 15c to 16c; potatoes, per bushel, 20c to 30c; broom corn, common short to choice, \$1.00 to \$1.50; soybeans, \$1.00 to \$1.50.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, 19c to 21c; corn, No. 2, 15c to 16c; oats, No. 2, 15c to 16c; rye, No. 2, 15c to 16c; barley, No. 2, 15c to 16c; potatoes, per bushel, 20c to 30c; broom corn, common short to choice, \$1.00 to \$1.50; soybeans, \$1.00 to \$1.50.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, 19c to 21c; corn, No. 2, 15c to 16c; oats, No. 2, 15c to 16c; rye, No. 2, 15c to 16c; barley, No. 2, 15c to 16c; potatoes, per bushel, 20c to 30c; broom corn, common short to choice, \$1.00 to \$1.50; soybeans, \$1.00 to \$1.50.

Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, 19c to 21c; corn, No. 2, 15c to 16c; oats, No. 2, 15c to 16c; rye, No. 2, 15c to 16c; barley, No. 2, 15c to 16c; potatoes, per bushel, 20c to 30c; broom corn, common short to choice, \$1.00 to \$1.50; soybeans, \$1.00 to \$1.50.

St. Paul—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, 19c to 21c; corn, No. 2, 15c to 16c; oats, No. 2, 15c to 16c; rye, No. 2, 15c to 16c; barley, No. 2, 15c to 16c; potatoes, per bushel, 20c to 30c; broom corn, common short to choice, \$1.00 to \$1.50; soybeans, \$1.00 to \$1.50.

Minneapolis—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, 19c to 21c; corn, No. 2, 15c to 16c; oats, No. 2, 15c to 16c; rye, No. 2, 15c to 16c; barley, No. 2, 15c to 16c; potatoes, per bushel, 20c to 30c; broom corn, common short to choice, \$1.00 to \$1.50; soybeans, \$1.00 to \$1.50.

Omaha—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, 19c to 21c; corn, No. 2, 15c to 16c; oats, No. 2, 15c to 16c; rye, No. 2, 15c to 16c; barley, No. 2, 15c to 16c; potatoes, per bushel, 20c to 30c; broom corn, common short to choice, \$1.00 to \$1.50; soybeans, \$1.00 to \$1.50.

Des Moines—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, 19c to 21c; corn, No. 2, 15c to 16c; oats, No. 2, 15c to 16c; rye, No. 2, 15c to 16c; barley, No. 2, 15c to 16c; potatoes, per bushel, 20c to 30c; broom corn, common short to choice, \$1.00 to \$1.50; soybeans, \$1.00 to \$1.50.

Sioux Falls—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, 19c to 21c; corn, No. 2, 15c to 16c; oats, No. 2, 15c to 16c; rye, No. 2, 15c to 16c; barley, No. 2, 15c to 16c; potatoes, per bushel, 20c to 30c; broom corn, common short to choice, \$1.00 to \$1.50; soybeans, \$1.00 to \$1.50.

Yankton—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, 19c to 21c; corn, No. 2, 15c to 16c; oats, No. 2, 15c to 16c; rye, No. 2, 15c to 16c; barley, No. 2, 15c to 16c; potatoes, per bushel, 20c to 30c; broom corn, common short to choice, \$1.00 to \$1.50; soybeans, \$1.00 to \$1.50.

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NEWS OF OUR STATE.

ITEMS OF INTEREST TO MICHIGANDERS.

Tough Crowd of Youngsters Rounded Up by Manistee Police—Needed Reform in Building Inspection—Sensational Incident at a Funeral.

Gang of Boy Robbers.

The Manistee police made an important capture at East Chicago, something a gang of alleged youthful robbers who have committed many depredations in Manistee during the past year. Frank Odette, Ed Loomis, James and Star Ferris are the members under arrest. Loomis acknowledged all the crimes, the most daring one of which was the holding up of two street cars one night last summer and compelling the conductors to give up their money. Plunder of every description, revolvers, razors and watches were found on shelves and under the floor of a room in a barn at Eastlake, where Odette and Loomis slept. Every few weeks the past year some store in the city has been robbed. Loomis states that they would come across the lake in a boat and mooring it in a secluded spot, enter a store and then carry their plunder to the boat. Chief of Police Goodreau was assisted by the sheriff and two officers. Hundreds of dollars'

A pace is considered to be about 2 feet.

The Avalanche.

O. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR
THURSDAY, MAR. 11, 1897.

Entered in the Post Office, at Grayling, Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Republican State Ticket.

For Justice of Supreme Court,
CHARLES D. LONG, of INGHAM.

For Regents of State University,
W. J. CAWKER, of LENAWEE, and
C. D. LAWTON, of VAN BUREN.

Republican County Ticket.

For Commissioner of Schools,
WILLIAM G. MARSH, of GRAYLING.

General Fitz Hugh Lee fought
against the flag four years, but he
stands up for it now like a man.
—Indianapolis Journal.

Representative Gustin introduced
15 bills last week, 6 of which effect
Montmorency county, and 9 Oscoda
county. We'll be dead in it ere long.
—Atlanta Tribune.

Forty Representatives in the next
Congress were former fellow-mem-
bers with McKinley. The next Pres-
ident will not have Congress on his
hands, but at his back.

When the Senators meet in extra
session it is hoped that they will not
devote so much thought to victims of
foreign tyranny that they will forget
all about that deficit.—Globe Dem.

Representative Gibson, of Tennes-
see, voices popular sentiment in sug-
gesting a release of every American
citizen, imprisoned in Cuba, and the
bombardment of Spanish forts in case
of refusal.

Gen. Alger says that what the
country needs "above all things is
rest, confidence and peace." It is a
good sentiment, and shows that the
General is qualified to be Secretary
of war.—Globe Dem.

Though Michigan did a big share
of the fighting in every war in which
the country has been engaged since
the Revolution, Gen. Alger is the
first man of that State to hold the
office of Secretary of War.—Nat. Trib.

An Ohio factory recently received
an order from England for 42,000
pairs of shoes. There is a style about
shoes made by American machinery
that the English can not master,
and their cheapness also is begin-
ning to tell in foreign markets.—
Globe Dem.

Speaker Reed is declared to be un-
popular with his fellow-Representa-
tives because he is using the power
of his office to stop bills for expend-
ing money for unnecessary purposes.
This may make him unpopular with
log-rolling Congressmen, but it has
the opposite effect with the people.

We sincerely hope that the new
Administration will be as swift to
renew and ratify the Hawaiian Treaty
of annexation, and to re-hoist Old
Glory on the "Cross Roads of the
Pacific," as the Cleveland Adminis-
tration was to undo President Har-
rison's work and haul the flag down.
The Hawaiians should be able to ce-
lebrate the next Fourth of July as de-
facto and de jure American citizens.
—Nat. Tribune.

The feeling among business men
that better times are near at hand
grows and strengthens, as the 4th of
March approaches, with its promise
that under a Republican adminis-
tration the nations affairs will be so
managed as to encourage the ad-
vance of the long-delayed period of
prosperity. All business men agree
that the trade outlook is decidedly
encouraging, and though no so called
boom is expected, the opinion is gen-
eral that the steady improvement in
all lines of business, which has
already been noted, will continue
with considerable acceleration after
Maj. McKinley has been inaugurated,
and that gradually we shall get back
to that golden age of prosperity
which we enjoyed under protection
and Republicanism not many years
ago. But business men can not ex-
pect prosperity all at once. There
would even be an element of danger
in so quick a recovery from our recent
disasters. To be lasting, prosperity
must return by natural stages. The
main point is for business men to en-
courage its advance, and for Con-
gress to pass all legislation neces-
sary to make its return easy. If the
people will do the former, the Re-
publican administration will look
after the latter.—North American.

The Detroit News of yesterday de-
votes its entire editorial page to a
roast on Ex-President Cleveland.
Grover is a pretty tough old bear, but
as compared with him the News is a
chunk of blubber to a piece of whale-
bone. Cleveland, at least, sticks to
his principles, such as they are, and
has the courage of his honest convic-
tions, but the News has neither prin-
ciples nor honest convictions. The
News lauded Cleveland through his
first administration and second can-
didacy, and slobbered over him in
season and out of season. But now
that he has become unpopular, it has
no word too severe for him. The
News is an unprincipled, unreliable,
sensational sheet, whose only policy
is to fool its readers into believing in
some theory or scheme in which its
managers have a pecuniary interest.
—Alpena Pioneer.

The message of President McKin-
ley will be read with greater interest
than has been attracted by any, since
the inauguration of President Lin-
coln, and but few will be or profess to
be disappointed. It is altogether a
remarkable, and statesmanlike docu-
ment not confined to petty partisan-
ship, but broad and deep, and patri-
otic. He recognizes the needs of the
nation, in regard to revenue, and
proposes a direct and sufficient rem-
edy which has proved in the past to
be sufficient under Republican rule.
He will maintain the honesty of the
country in regard to our currency, in
such a manner that none will suffer
and all will be satisfied who are will-
ing to place the general good above
party squabbles. He will give ample
protection to our citizens, in what-
ever land they may be, and protect
"Old Glory" everywhere. In short,
from his utterances we may confi-
dently expect a return to prosperity
in every part of our broad land under
his administration.

The most intensely interesting peo-
ple of the world just at this moment
are the millions of famine and plague
stricken India. But little is known
of this region by the people of the
United States. Such reports as come
to us are the things seen through
British glasses. What has been the
effect of British rule in India? Why
these terrible famines? Why plagues?
Julian Hawthorne has been sent by
The Cosmopolitan Magazine to India,
to obtain answers to these questions
at first hand and depict the situation
as it appears to an American. The
March Cosmopolitan contains the
first of what is probably the most
important series of articles ever pre-
sented in this magazine. The article
in the March Cosmopolitan on "The
Methods of Banking," by the Pres-
ident of one of the largest banks of
New York—a man of widest business
experience—former Postmaster-Gen-
eral James—is one which every per-
son, however humble his clerkship
or high his place in the financial
world, will find interesting and in-
structive. This series will constitute
a very complete course of business
training, and every young man just
entering business life will find it of
immense value.

Our Washington correspondent says
in regard to the inauguration: It
was a great day. The crowd was the
greatest ever in Washington upon a
similar occasion. The city was better
and more generally decorated than
ever before. The enthusiasm re-
minded one of the campaign meet-
ings, and of the announcement of the
election of McKinley and Hobart.
The street parade was the best man-
aged and most enjoyable ever seen in
Washington, and words of praise for
General Horace Porter, the Chief
Marshal, are heard on all sides. If
every organization in the big parade
which deserved it was mentioned, it
would fill this paper, but none of
them received more attention from
the spectators than Troop A, of
Cleveland, Ohio, with their fine
black horses and showy uniforms, and
the members of the twenty-third
Ohio Volunteers, the President's old
regiment, which shared between them
the honor of being President McKin-
ley's personal escort, the former of
which at the close of the inaugu-
ration ceremonies also escorted ex-
President Cleveland to the wharf,
where he took a steamer for a South-
ern duck hunting trip. President
McKinley's inaugural address more
than came up to expectations. It
was a scholarly, conservative and
statesmanlike announcement of what
he hopes to do for the country with
the aid of Congress. Every partici-
pant in the inauguration believed
that he was helping to inaugurate
the greatest era of prosperity this
country has ever known.

Our Six Year Old Daughter.

Our six year old little daughter had
a very sore throat, badly ulcerated,
and coughed almost incessantly. Gave
the White Wine of Tar Syrup accord-
ing to directions and she began to im-
prove immediately and soon got well.
Mrs. Groves and I have recommended
it to others, and we consider it the
very best medicine in use. Rev. D.
H. Groves, Pastor M. E. Church,
Clarksburg, Mo.

The House vote of 279 for and
3 against the Senate International
monetary conference bill is sufficient
answer to all the croaking that has
been heard about the "no intention"
of Congress to seriously consider the
question.

From an Ohio Minister.

I have used Dr. Warner's White
Wine of Tar Syrup for sore throat,
weak lungs, coughs and colds; it sur-
passes all other remedies I have tried.
With many thanks to the doctor for
his valuable remedy, I remain,
Rev. G. W. HAGAN, Clyde, Ohio.

It is a coincidence that the mother
of the last Ohio President, the la-
tented Gardfield, saw her son inaugu-
rated President of the United States,
just as Mrs. Nancy Allison McKin-
ley saw her son take the oath, and
hear him deliver his inaugural ad-
dress. Few mothers have the priv-
ilege of enjoying such a proud and
happy hour. Long may she live to
enjoy the honors gained by her son.

\$1.00 for 10c.
A gentleman from Farmer City,
Ill., writes: "I have used your rem-
edy, Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin,
and find it an excellent medicine.
My whole family use it. Our baby is
only six months old, and takes it
freely. I would not be without it, if
the 10c size cost me \$1.00. Lincoln
St. Payne. In 10c, 50c and \$1.00 sizes
at L. Fournier's."

A splendid message to the people!
A magnificent oration, full of the
sunshine of hope and of the promise
of prosperity, and running over with
that patriotic love of country which
makes us all feel that it is a high
privilege to be able to salute the stars
and stripes as our own. No mistake
has been made in elevating William
McKinley to the Presidency of the
United States. The future will be
safe in his hands.—Philadelphia In-
quirer.

It Leads.

Wherever it has been introduced,
Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin leads all
other remedies in curing Constipa-
tion, Indigestion and St. Rheadache.
It only costs 10c for trial size (10
doses for 10 cents). Large size 50c
and \$1.00. L. Fournier.

The Massachusetts comrades have
won a victory in a decision by the
courts that the law empowering ap-
pointing officers to appoint veterans
to offices and employments without
examination, is constitutional.—Nat.
Tribune.

ELECTION NOTICE.

State of Michigan.—Department of
State.

LANSING, March 5th, 1897.
To the Sheriff of Crawford County,
Michigan.

Sir:—You are hereby notified that
the Legislature of the State of Mich-
igan has passed a Joint Resolution,
of which I hereby certify that the
following is a correct transcript of
the engrossed copy now on file in the
office of the Secretary of State:

JOINT RESOLUTION.

To amend section ten of Article
ten, of the Constitution of the
State of Michigan, so as to pro-
vide for a Board of County Au-
ditors for the County of Kent.

Resolved by the Senate and House
of Representatives of the State of
Michigan: That the following
amendment to the constitution
of the State of Michigan be and
the same is hereby proposed and sub-
mitted to the People of this State,
that is to say: That section ten of
Article ten of said Constitution be
amended so as to read as follows:

Section 10. The Board of Super-
visors, or, in the county of Wayne
and in the county of Kent, the Board
of County Auditors, shall have the
exclusive power to prescribe and fix
the compensation for all services
rendered for, and to adjust all claims
against their respective counties, and
the sum so fixed or defined, shall be
subject to no appeal.

And be it further resolved, That
said amendment shall be submit-
ted to the people of this State at the
election to be held on the first Mon-
day in April, in the year one thou-
sand eight hundred and ninety-seven
and that the Secretary of State is
hereby required to give notice of the
same to the sheriffs of the several
counties of the State at least twenty
days prior to such election, and the
said sheriffs shall be required to give
notice to the several townships, the
same as for the election of Justices
of the Supreme Court, and the said
amendment shall be printed upon the
official ballot used at such election as
provided by law, as follows:

"Amendment to the Constitution
to provide for a Board of Auditors for
Kent County.—Yes [] No []". All
votes cast therefor shall be counted,
canvassed and returned as for the
election of a Justice of the Supreme
Court of this State.

This joint resolution is ordered to
take immediate effect.

Filed February 19th, 1897.
In testimony whereof, I have here-
unto set my hand and af-
fixed the Great Seal of the
State of Michigan, at Lan-
sing, the day and year first
above written.

WASHINGTON GARDNER,
Secretary of State.

WANTED—FAITHFUL MEN OR
women to travel for responsible
established house in Michigan. Salary
\$780 and expenses. Position per-
manent. Reference. Enclose self-ad-
dressed stamped envelope. The Na-
tional Star Insurance Bldg, Chicago.

PUBLIC NOTICE!

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP!

The H. JOSEPH COMPANY will dissolve part-
nership April 25th, 1897. We are going to close

OUT THE ENTIRE STOCK
to settle up our affairs, and everything will be sold
REGARDLESS OF COST.

We do not want to quote Prices, but call and see.
It will be for
YOUR INTEREST TO DO SO.

Remember that not a Dollars worth of Goods will be
added to our stock. Take advantage of this great

DISSOLUTION SALE.

First come, first served.

This sale commences February 9th., and ends
April 20th., and is for CASH ONLY.

H. JOSEPH COMPANY,

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

\$1.00 —THE— \$1.00

WEEKLY INTER OCEAN.

The Greatest Republican Paper of the West.

It is the most stalwart and unswerving Republican weekly pub-
lished today and can always be relied upon for fair and honest re-
ports of all political affairs.

The Weekly Inter Ocean Supplies All of the News
and the Best of Current Literature.

It is Morally Clean, and as a Family Paper is Without a Peer.

Its Literary Columns are equal
to those of the best magazines.

Its Youth's Department is the
finest of its kind.

It brings to the family the News of the Entire World and gives
the best and latest discussions of all questions of the day. The
inter ocean gives twelve pages of news, and is published in a
better adapted to the needs of the people west of the Allegheny Mountains than any other paper.

\$1.00 PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR \$1.00

The Daily and Sunday Edi- Price of Daily by mail, \$4.00 per year
tions of The Inter Ocean are Price of Sunday by mail, \$2.00 per year
the best of their kind. Daily and Sunday by mail, \$6.00 per year
Address THE INTER OCEAN, Chicago.

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the con-
ditions of a certain mortgage made by Louis
E. Parker and Francis T. Parker, his wife, to
Mary A. Westlake, dated August 2d, A. D. 1884,
and recorded in the office of the Register of
Deeds for the County of Crawford, and State of
Michigan, on the 24th day of September, A. D.
1884, in Liber D of mortgages, page 185, on
which mortgage there is claimed to be due at
the date of this notice the sum of three hundred
and sixty-two dollars and six cents, and an
attorney's fee of twenty-five dollars, provided
for in said mortgage, and no suit or proceedings
at law having been instituted to recover the
money secured by said mortgage or any part
thereof.

NOW, THEREFORE, by virtue of the power
of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statu-
te in such behalf made and provided, notice is
hereby given that on Saturday, the 17th day of
April, A. D. 1897, at ten o'clock in the forenoon,
I shall sell at public auction, to the highest
bidder, at the front door of the Court House, in
the village of Grayling, that being the place
where the Circuit Court for Crawford County is holden,
the premises described in said mortgage, or so
much thereof as may be necessary to pay the
amount due on said mortgage, with 8 per cent
interest, and all legal costs, together with an
attorney's fee of twenty-five dollars, and the
proceeds of the sale of said premises shall be
applied to the payment of the said mortgage,
and the balance, if any, shall be paid to the
owner of said premises. The west half of the
southwest quarter of section thirty-four (34)
township twenty-six (26) north of Range three (3)
west, containing one hundred and sixty acres
of land, be the same more or less.

MARY A. WESTLAKE, Mortgagee.
O. PALMER, Attorney for Mortgagee.
13454-135

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the con-
ditions of a certain mortgage made by Wil-
liam Woodburn, and Mary E. Woodburn, his
wife, to Mary A. Westlake, dated June 19th,
A. D. 1884, and recorded in the office of the reg-
ister of Deeds for the County of Crawford, and
State of Michigan, on the 13th day of June, A. D.
1884, in Liber D of mortgages, on page 347, on
which mortgage there is claimed to be due at
the date of this notice the sum of Four hundred
and twenty-three dollars and twenty-seven cents
and an attorney's fee of twenty-five dollars
provided for in said mortgage, and no suit or pro-
ceedings at law having been instituted to recover
the money secured by said mortgage, or any
part thereof.

NOW, THEREFORE, by virtue of the power
of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statu-
te in such behalf made and provided, notice is
hereby given that on Saturday, the seventeenth day
of April, A. D. 1897, at ten o'clock in the fore-
noon, I shall sell at public auction, to the high-
est bidder, at the front door of the Court House,
in the village of Grayling, that being the place
where the Circuit Court for Crawford County is holden,
the premises described in said mortgage, or so
much thereof as may be necessary to pay the
amount due on said mortgage, with 8 per cent
interest, and all legal costs, together with an
attorney's fee of twenty-five dollars, and the
proceeds of the sale of said premises shall be
applied to the payment of the said mortgage,
and the balance, if any, shall be paid to the
owner of said premises. The southwest quarter of the south
east quarter, and southeast quarter of one south
west quarter of section twenty-six (26), township
twenty-eight (28) north of Range three (3) west,
containing eighty (80) acres more or less, except
one square acre of the south west corner of the
south east quarter of the southwest quarter of
said section.

MARY A. WESTLAKE, Mortgagee.
O. PALMER, Attorney for Mortgagee.
13452-135

Franklin House DETROIT, MICH.
Cor. Bates and Larned sts. Very central. Elevator
service. Clean, comfortable, well kept. Rates 50c
to \$1.50 per day. H. M. JAMES & SONS, Proprietors.

WE OFFER
—FOR—
FRIDAY
AND
SATURDAY
March 12th
and 13th,
—FOR—
Two Days ONLY.

ASK TO SEE OUR GARLAND STEEL RANGES.

CALL AND SEE OUR NEW 1897 BYCICLE.

10 lbs. pure buckwheat flour,	18c
1 pail Syrup,	31c
10 lbs. Herring,	37c
4 pkgs. Yeast,	10c
2 lbs. 35 cent Tea,	50c
8 yds all wool 25c dress flannel,	1.68
10 yds. L L unbleached 36 inch	
sheeting,	44c
10 yds. Victoria Flannelette,	74c

These goods will only be sold in quantities as advertised. Only one lot of each to a party.

Other Great Bargains will be found at our Store.

Salling, Hanson & COMPANY.

Watch this space for Special Sales in the future

***FRESH BULK**
OYSTERS
ORANGES, and LEMONS,
—ALSO A FULL LINE OF—
CANNED GOODS, CONFECTIONERY, CIGARS,
TABLETS, PENCILS, BOX PAPER, &c., at
J. W. SORENSON'S, Grayling, Michigan,

We will send you
"The Michigan Farmer"
—AND THE—
"Crawford Avalanche"
A BARGAIN!! Both one year, for only **\$1.85**

You can find no Agricultural paper that will give you as much solid, practical matter devoted to the farm as "The Michigan Farmer" with its twenty pages filled each week with articles from the most practical and successful farmers in the country.

The market reports are as complete and reliable as time and money can make them.

Send direct to "The Michigan Farmer," Detroit, Mich., for a free Sample Copy. Address all orders for subscription to the

CRAWFORD AVALANCHE.

Four Million Words a Year

Is a fair estimate of the amount of printed matter in fifty-two issues of the NEW YORK WEEKLY PRESS. It is the brightest, cleanest and newestest published in this country.

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prints ALL THE NEWS worth reading; it has reliable special correspondents everywhere; is printed on good paper, with clear, readable type, and contains numerous illustrations. Four of its twelve pages are given up to special features—one to the best stories that money can buy, another to woman and her affairs, a third to accurate market reports and the other to foreign news. There is not a dull line in the paper.

The subscription price of THE WEEKLY PRESS is \$1.00 per annum, but we have made special arrangements which enable us to offer

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY PRESS
—AND THE—
CRAWFORD COUNTY AVALANCHE,
ONE YEAR, FOR **\$1.50.**

Address all orders to THE CRAWFORD COUNTY AVALANCHE.

Drop a postal to THE WEEKLY PRESS, New York, and a sample copy will be mailed you.

The Avalanche.

J. C. HANSON, LOCAL EDITOR.

THURSDAY, MAR. 11, 1897.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Sweet Mixed Pickles at Claggett's.

Advertised Letters—Alisah Funwell, Lars Bergstrain.

Ask for prosperity, at Claggett's.

W. Batterson, of Frederic, was in town, last Thursday.

Pure Buckwheat Flour, at Claggett's.

Myron Dyer, of Blaine, was in town last Thursday.

Buy your Evaporated and Canned Fruits, at Bates & Co.

A. H. Annis, of Beaver Creek, was in town last Thursday.

To EXCHANGE—A good or-bean for cows. Enquire at this office.

John Hanna and son, of Beaver Creek, were in town, last Thursday.

Meat's Plush Caps, 39 cents to close hem out, at Claggett's.

Frank Love, of Center Plains, was in town, last week.

Andrew Cruzen, of Blaine, was in town, last week.

Courad Howse, of Maple Forest, was in town last Friday.

There are 125 pensioners in Otsego County.

Mrs. A. H. Gifford, of Roscommon, was in town, last week.

James K. Wright, Esq., was in Roscommon, one day last week.

Mrs. C. W. Wight had a sharp attack of La Grippe, last Saturday.

Supervisor Barber of Frederic, was in town, Monday, on business.

Dentist J. A. Ellis, returned from Waters, last Saturday.

W. B. Flynn, D. D. S., of West Branch, is in town, this week.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Taylor have recovered from their attack of La Grippe.

S. C. Briggs, of Pere Cheney, was in town, Tuesday.

Orlando Hicks, of Maple Forest, was in town, Tuesday.

J. J. Niederer, of Maple Forest, was in town, Tuesday.

Eli Forbush, of Maple Forest, was in town, Tuesday.

Bates & Co. are offering the choicest Teas and the best Coffees, in town.

Dusane Willett, of Frederic, was in town, Monday, and made us a pleasant call.

Have you used Upper Crust Flour? If not, why not. Sold by S. S. Claggett.

Regular meeting of Crawford Tent, No. 192 K. O. T. M., Saturday evening, March 13th.

The best place in Grayling to buy Hay, Grain and Feed, is at Bates & Co's. Prices guaranteed.

John J. Nieferer, Supervisor of Maple Forest, was in town, last Friday.

Look at Salling, Hanson & Co's advertisement. Special Prices for Friday and Saturday.

Regular meeting of Marvin W. R. C., Saturday afternoon, the 13th., at the usual hour.

Green ground bones can be bought for 3 cents per pound, at Geo. W. Comer's. It makes hens lay.

E. Wyckoff, of Grand Traverse County, was in town a couple of days last week.

S. B. Smith, of Blaine, was in town last Friday. He had the misfortune, to lose one of his horses.

For big bargains go to the store of S. H. & Co., next Friday and Saturday.

BORN—Monday, March 8th., to Mr. and Mrs. Arthur R. Brink, a son.

Mrs. Anna Hebert and her sister, Miss Rose Charron, of Maple Forest, were in town, Tuesday.

Mrs. S. G. Taylor, of Cheboygan, is visiting with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. Elckhoff, this week.

Miss Addie Marvin returned from Oscoda County, last Saturday, where she had been teaching school.

The Grand Ball, of the "Social Eight," from our standpoint, was a Grand failure.

The thermometer registered nine degrees below zero, Sunday morning, and nine above Monday morning.

Henry Stephan, treasurer of Grove township, was in town last Monday, to settle with the County Treasurer.

A. Taylor, who was wrestling with La Grippe last week, got the better of it, and was down town, Monday.

J. A. Ellis, D. D. S., went to Waters, Tuesday, and will return on the 10th., and remain as long as kept busy. Any one having poor fitting teeth may have them made to fit properly, or no charge will be made.

The Ladies Aid Society of the Presbyterian Church will meet at Mrs. Canfield's for work on Friday, March 12th.

L. Mortenson has a large supply of Multiply Onion Sets, which he will sell cheap, by the quart or peck. Call soon.

L. C. Huxley, of Maple Forest, was in town, last Friday, to make final proof on his homestead, in Blaine township.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Hanson went to Alma, Monday, for a visit with their daughter, Maggie, who is at the Sanitarium.

Mr. N. Michelson started for Alma, Monday, where he will be treated at the Sanitarium, and we trust he will soon return with improved health.

See advertisement of S. H. & Co. in another column, of their big offer for Friday and Saturday, March 12th and 13th.

The Ladies of the Presbyterian Church will give a Birthday Social and Supper on Friday evening, April 2nd.

Regular communication of Grayling Lodge, No. 359, F. & A. M., on next Thursday evening, the 18th., at the usual hour.

Frank Owens, of Maple Forest, an old resident of Grayling, was in town Monday, and called on the AVA-LANCHE.

Regular meeting of Marvin Post, No. 240, Grand Army of the Republic, next Saturday evening, the 13th., at the usual hour.

R. McKay, who has been lumbering the Baur homestead in South Branch, will finish the job next Tuesday. He put in 700,000 feet.—Ros. News.

Regular meeting of Grayling Chapter, No. 83, O. E. S., will be held next Monday evening, the 15th., at the usual hour.

If you are looking for bargains, be sure and see the bargain-table at the store of S. S. Claggett. It is filled with shoes, reduced from \$3.00, \$2.50 and \$2.00 to \$1.50.

The district convention of the Home Missionary Society of the M. E. Church, will be held in West Branch, March 30th and 31st. Program will be announced later.

See advertisement of S. H. & Co. in another column, of the goods they will dispose of at out rates, on Friday and Saturday.

C. W. Wight had a severe attack of congestion of the stomach, Tuesday of last week, and for several days was quite sick. He is now on a fair way to recovery.

The Ladies Aid Society of the M. E. Church will meet to-morrow afternoon, at 2 o'clock, for work, at the residence of Mrs. W. F. Finkelman. A ten cent lunch will be served at 5 o'clock, to which all are invited.

Our "Fire Laddies" do not want any more fires, but they acknowledge the receipt of two boxes of fine cigars from N. Michelson. They made a much more pleasant smoke than occurred at the house.

The most extreme change in the weather, and in barometric pressure, observed for years, occurred last Friday, from noon to midnight. The thermometer showed a fall in temperature of 44°, and the barometer a rise of an inch.

We want one good man (having horse) as permanent superintendent for Crawford County, to attend to our business on salary. Must send along with application strong letters of recommendation, as to honesty, energy and ability. First class man only. State occupation. Address P. O. Box 1632, Philadelphia, Pa.

Sixty years of storm and sunshine have succeeded each other since R. P. Forbes entered this "Valle of Tears," and on Tuesday evening about sixty of his friends took possession of his home to help him celebrate the anniversary of his coming. It was one of those happy gatherings of friends that helps to make life worth living, and will be long remembered by those present. After the social hours, and bounteous refreshment, Rev. Cope presented Mr. Forbes with an elegant G. A. R. pin, a gift from his comrades here, acting with his speech a fine charade, which however was easily guessed.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair, DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder, Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

Henry Stephan, treasurer of Grove township, was in town last Monday, to settle with the County Treasurer.

A. Taylor, who was wrestling with La Grippe last week, got the better of it, and was down town, Monday.

J. A. Ellis, D. D. S., went to Waters, Tuesday, and will return on the 10th., and remain as long as kept busy. Any one having poor fitting teeth may have them made to fit properly, or no charge will be made.

THE BEST SALVE IN THE WORLD FOR CUTS, BRUISES, SORES, ULCERS, SALT RHEUM, FEVER SORES, TETTER, CHAPPED HANDS, CHILBLAINS, CORNS, AND ALL SKIN AFFECTIONS, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by L. Fournier, druggist.

"An editor handles 7,200,000 pieces of metal per week, at a cost of less than 2c to subscribers, yet some people, imagining they can borrow a paper all their lives and, dying, go to heaven."

Eggs For Sale. Single Comb Barred Plymouth Rock \$1.00 per 13. Rose Comb Silver Laced Wyandottes, \$1.00 per 13; Single Comb Black Minorcas, \$1.50. These eggs are from pure bred fowls, bought of Jas. A. Tucker, of Concord, Mich., one of the best pure poultry breeders in the state, having won over 200 regular and special prizes at the largest shows in Michigan this year.

GEO. COMER, Grayling, Mich.

Mrs. D. Smith, at Manistee Switch, had a severe attack of Neuralgia, Monday.

Every Mason, interested in a new hall, should attend the meeting to-morrow night.

Our thanks are due Mr. G. H. Hicks, of Washington City, for a copy of "The Post," which gave an extended account of the inauguration, on the 4th inst.

There will be a special meeting of the F. & A. M., at Masonic Hall, to-morrow (Friday) evening, to make further arrangements in regard to building the new hall and opera house, and to hear reports from soliciting and other committees.

We are out of wood, out of meat, out of flour, out of money and almost out of patience. We have a number of subscribers on our books who have promised to pay up their subscription with food or fuel, but we have waited this three, five, nay seven years almost, and there is no relief in sight. Our family is suffering, and the editor's hand has almost lost its cunning for the want of a good, square meal. If something is not done, and that quickly, the "Beacon" will go out in everlasting night, and we will have to go to work. Pay up in "any old thing."—Otwaka (Idaho) Beacon.

EDITOR AVA-LANCHE:—You may think the people of this vicinity are all dead, but they are not. They are up to date in everything but money matters, but we hope to see better times now, with the G. O. P. in power in every branch of the Government.

The farmers, in general, are taking the winter quietly, attending to their chores and going to town when they have to.

Some of our citizens have been working in Grayling, part of the winter.

S. E. Odell is a little under the weather. His lungs bother him.

J. A. Breaker says all is well, even the sheep, as they are looking fine. Who says sheep won't do well in Northern Michigan?

A. J. Stillwell has that same smile as usual, when he meets his friends.

Frank Barber is in the pulp wood business this winter. He always finds something to do.

Wm. Metcalf is as smart as a crack-et for a man of his age. He says eating and sleeping is all that bothers him, for his chores are but a pastime.

Casper Streitmatter is making arrangements to build a house this Spring.

H. T. Shafer and family are enjoying themselves attending the dances in the neighborhood. There have been six of them and all well attended.

W. R. Love has an attack of the Virginia fever, and is bound to go if he can dispose of his property here. He left Crawford county three years ago to gather cream, but came back again to skim it.

John Love has been putting up ice for his own use. He says he intends to keep cool while his neighbors are hot.

Al. Emory has put up ice for his own use. How will cream go with it next Summer, Al?

Jas. Burton is piling up wood just for home use. He intends to keep warm.

Charles Slesby is in the Tie business. He is getting some good ones off his tax title land.

I. M. Ellsby is drawing logs to Roscommon. As usual, can't keep still. Had to do something.

Geo. Metcalf and boys are right in the wood business. He cuts his timber into wood and clears the land as he goes.

In general, Mr. Editor, the people of this township are up and stirring. Come and see us.

ROVER.

Bucklin's Arnica Salve. THE BEST SALVE IN THE WORLD FOR CUTS, BRUISES, SORES, ULCERS, SALT RHEUM, FEVER SORES, TETTER, CHAPPED HANDS, CHILBLAINS, CORNS, AND ALL SKIN AFFECTIONS, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by L. Fournier, druggist.

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GEO. COMER, Grayling, Mich.

Judge Correspondence. No files in this neighborhood. 10 below zero, Sunday morning.

Frank Owen is looking for a horse. Miss Jessie Owen was visiting in Grayling, last week.

No more dances at Mr. O'Brien's, for some time.

Mrs. Smith and daughter called on Mrs. Owen, Saturday.

Smith and Owen are hustling up logs for wood. They have a contract on hand.

The Grandest Remedy. Mr. R. B. Greeve, merchant of Chilhowie, Va., certifies that he had consumption, was given up to die, sought all medical treatment that money could procure, tried all cough remedies he could hear of, but got no relief; spent many nights sitting up in a chair; was induced to try Dr. King's New Discovery, and was cured by the use of two bottles. For past 3 years has been attending to business, and says Dr. King's New Discovery is the grandest medicine ever made, as it has done so much for him and also for others in his community. Dr. King's New Discovery is guaranteed for Coughs, Colds and Consumption. It doesn't fail. Trial bottles free at L. Fournier's Drug Store. 2

Miss Josephine B. Jones left Wednesday for Detroit, whereas she intended stopping about 10 days, to purchase her new stock of Millinery Goods. An expert trimmer has been engaged for the season, so the ladies can feel assured of seeing one of the best lines of trimmed hats ever shown in this vicinity.

Something to Know. It may be worth something to know that the very best medicine for restoring the tired out nervous system to a healthy vigor is Electric Bitters. This medicine is purely vegetable, acts by giving tone to the nervous centers in the stomach, gently stimulates the Liver and the Kidneys, and aids these organs in throwing off impurities in the blood. Electric Bitters improves the appetite, aids digestion and is pronounced by those who have tried it as the very best blood purifier and nerve tonic. Try it. Sold for 50c or \$1.00 per bottle at L. Fournier's Drug Store. 2

ELECTION NOTICE. State of Michigan—Department of State.

LANSING, March 2d., 1897. To the Sheriff of Crawford County, Michigan:

Sir:—You are hereby notified that the Legislature of the State of Michigan has passed a JOINT RESOLUTION, of which I hereby certify that the following is a correct transcript of the engrossed copy now on file in the office of the Secretary of State:

JOINT RESOLUTION. Proposing an amendment to section one, article nine, of the constitution of this state, relative to the salary of the Attorney General.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Michigan, That an amendment to section one and article nine of the constitution of this State be and the same is hereby proposed to read as follows:

SECTION 1. The Governor shall receive an annual salary of four thousand dollars; the judges of the circuit court shall receive an annual salary of two thousand five hundred dollars; the Attorney General shall receive an annual salary of three thousand five hundred dollars and he shall reside during his term of office, in the city of Lansing, and in person attend to the duties of his office; the Secretary of State shall receive an annual salary of eight hundred dollars; the State Treasurer shall receive an annual salary of one thousand dollars; the Superintendent of Public Instruction shall receive an annual salary of one thousand dollars and the Commissioner of the State Land Office shall receive an annual salary of eight hundred dollars. They shall receive no fees or perquisites whatever for the performance of any duties connected with their office. It shall not be competent for the Legislature to increase the salaries herein provided.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That said amendment shall be submitted to the People of the State of Michigan at the next Spring Election, on the first Monday in April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, and the Secretary of State is hereby required to give notice of the same to the sheriffs of the several counties of this State, the time prior to said election required by law, and the said sheriffs are hereby required to give the several notices required by law. Each person voting for said amendment shall have written or printed on his ballot, as then provided by law, the words "Amendment to the constitution relative to the salary of the Attorney General—Yes," and each person voting against said amendment shall have on his ballot in like manner, "Amendment to the constitution relative to the salary of the Attorney General—No." The ballots shall in all respects be canvassed and returns made as in general election of State officers.

This Joint Resolution is ordered to take immediate effect.

Filed February 19th, 1897. IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Great Seal of the State of Michigan, at Lansing, the day and year first above written.

WASHINGTON GARDNER, Secretary of State.

WANTED—FAITHFUL MEN OR women to travel for responsible established house in Michigan. Salary \$780 and expenses. Position permanent. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The National Star Insurance Bldg. Chicago.

W.B. FLYNN, Dentist. WEST BRANCH, MICH. WILL make regular trips to Grayling the 10th of each month, remaining for three days. Office with Dr. Talcott.

Notice of Teacher's Examination. A regular teacher's examination will be conducted, at the Court House, Thursday and Friday, March 26th and 27th.

FLORA M. MANVIN, School Commissioner.

Wood for Sale. I wish to dispose of my entire stock of wood, at once. I will sell and deliver the same at 75 cents per cord, either Hack Pine or Tamarack. Wood can be seen in my yard, on Ogema street.

PHILIP J. MOSHER, Republican Caucus.

A caucus of the Republican electors of Grayling township, will be held on Monday evening, March 22d., at 7:30 o'clock, at the Town Hall, for the purpose of placing in nomination a township ticket, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before it.

By ORDER OF COMMITTEE. Grayling, Mich., March 11th, 1897.

Democratic People's Union Silver Caucus. On Saturday evening, March 20th, at 7:30 o'clock, there will be a Democratic People's Union Silver Caucus, at the Court House in Grayling, for the purpose of placing in nomination a township ticket, and transacting such other business as may properly come before it. All, regardless of past party affiliations who believe in the principles as advocated by Wm. J. Bryan, in the campaign of 1896, are invited to participate in the proceedings.

By ORDER OF COMMITTEES. Col. O. A. Jones, of Hilldale, was appointed Pension Agent, at Detroit, Monday, and was at once confirmed by the Senate. He will take charge of the office as soon as he receives his commission.

"That Tired Feeling" overcomes us when inferior preparations are recommended by unscrupulous dealers as "just as good as Foley's Honey and Tar Cough Syrup," when we know the unequalled merits of this great medicine. L. Fournier.

J. Staley and L. Fournier returned from Washington on the evening train Monday. They had a good time and report the inauguration as the biggest thing they ever witnessed.

To Consumptives. As an honest remedy Foley's Honey and Tar does not hold out false hopes in advanced stages, but truthfully claims to give comfort and relief in the very worst cases, and in the early stages, to effect a cure. L. Fournier.

J. M. Francis, of Grayling, arrived here on Friday last, with blacksmith outfit, to open up a blacksmith and wood-working shop. Mr. Francis will move his family soon, and reside here permanently.—Atlantic Tribune.

Have You Had the Grip? If you have, you probably need a reliable medicine like Foley's Honey and Tar to heal your lungs and stop the racking cough incidental to this disease.

Fearer Dam, O., Aug. 27th, '95. My daughter, after being threatened by four doctors, and being given up for lost, a neighbor recommended Foley's Kidney Cure. To day she is able to walk several miles without fatigue. I feel we would have lost her if it was not for your medicine. Respectfully, Mrs. J. M. BAILEY. L. Fournier.

The first proclamation issued by President McKinley, convenes Congress in extra session, on the 13th.

Notice of Publication. LANSING OFFICE AT GRAYLING, MICH., Feb. 17th 1897. NOTICE is hereby given that the following named sender has filed notice of intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver, at Grayling, on March 22nd, 1897, viz: John Turner, H. E. No. 9525, for the NE 1/4 of the SE 1/4, Sec. 4, Town 35, R. 2, W. 4. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Henry Feldman, or Hugo Schrieber, John Stephens and Henry Stephens, all of Grayling P. O., Mich. Feb 18—5w JOS. PATTERSON, Register.

ELECTION NOTICE. State of Michigan—Office of the Secretary of State. LANSING, January 30, 1897. To the Sheriff of the County of Crawford: Sir:—You are hereby notified that at the General Election to be held in this State, on the first Monday of April next, the following officers are to be elected, viz: A Justice of the Supreme Court in place of Charles D. Long, whose term of office expires December 31, 1897, and two Regents of the University of Michigan, in place of Levi L. Barbour and William J. Cocker, whose terms of office expire Dec. 31, 1897. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Great Seal of the State of Michigan, at Lansing, the day and year first above written.

WASHINGTON GARDNER, Secretary of State. Feb. 4, '97.

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WASHINGTON GARDNER, Secretary of State. Feb. 4, '97.

MY WAY OF CONDUCTING A

FILL ROLLING BUSINESS IS TO DO IT RIGHT. MAKE THE

Prices Right, and treat the people Right. You need not take my word for it, but spend your Stray Nickels with me, and if you are not satisfied, you can get your MONEY BACK. I am keeping

lots of things that you need, and I want you to learn right away that mine is a pleasant place to trade at. I want you at all times to feel that you are not in the way in my store whether you are buying or not.

I'll not snuff at your Nickel Trade, either, but give you its value, and thank you, too.

LUCIEN FOURNIER, DRUGGIST.

DR. J. A. ELLIS, DENTAL SURGEON.

OFF

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

FELLOW CITIZENS: In obedience to the will of the people and in their presence, by authority vested in me by this oath, I assume the arduous and responsible duties of President of the United States, relying on the support of my countrymen and invoking the guidance of Almighty God. Our faith teaches that there is no safer reliance than upon the God of our fathers, who has so singularly favored the American people in every national trial and who will not forsake us so long as we obey his commandments and walk humbly in his ways.

The responsibilities of the high trust to which I have been called—always of grave importance—are augmented by the prevailing business conditions—entailing widespread suffering and loss—caused by the depression of the country, which, from its industrial disturbances, from which speedy relief must be had. Our financial system needs revision; our money is all good now, but its value must not further be threatened. It should be put upon an enduring basis, not subject to easy attack, nor its stability to doubt or dispute. Our currency should continue under the supervision of the Government. The several forms of our paper money, in my judgment, a constant amount of resort to the Government and an imbalance in the treasury. Therefore, I believe it necessary to devise a system which, without diminishing the circulating medium or offering a premium for its contraction, will present a solid basis for these arrangements, and temporary in their nature, might well, in the years of our prosperity have been displaced by wiser provisions.

With adequate revenue secured, but not until then, can we enter upon the changes in our fiscal laws as will, while insuring safety and volume to our money, no longer impose upon the Government the necessity of maintaining so large a gold reserve, with its attendant and unfavorable conditions. Most of our financial laws are the outgrowth of experience and trial and should not be amended without investigation and demonstration of the wisdom of the proposed changes. We must be both sure we are right and make haste slowly.

If, therefore, Congress in its wisdom shall deem it expedient to create a commission to take under early consideration the revision of our coinage, banking and currency laws, and give them that exhaustive, careful and dispassionate examination that their importance demands, I shall cordially concur in such action. If such power is vested in the President, it is my purpose to appoint a commission of prominent, well-informed citizens of different parties and different localities, both on account of their ability and special fitness for the work. Business experience and public training may thus be combined, and the patriotic zeal of the friends of the country so directed that such a report will be made up to receive the support of all parties and our business sense to be the subject of more patient consideration. The experiment is, at all events, worth a trial, and, in my opinion, it can but prove beneficial to the entire country.

International Bimetallism.

The question of international bimetallism will have early and earnest attention. It will be my constant endeavor to secure, in cooperation with the other great financial powers of the world, that condition is realized when the parity between our gold and silver money springs from and is supported by the relative value of the two metals; the value of the silver steadily, and of that which may be increased, he collected and kept constantly at par with gold by every resource at our command. The credit of the Government, the integrity of its currency and the inviolability of its obligations must be preserved. This was the commanding verdict of the people and it will not be unwielded.

Genoity is demanded in every branch of the Government at all times, but especially in periods like the present depression of business and distress among the people. The severest economy must be observed in all public expenditures, and extravagance stopped wherever it is found and prevented wherever in the future it may be developed. If the revenues are to remain as now, the only way to meet the coming must be from decreased expenditures. But the present must not become the permanent condition of the Government. It has been our uniform practice to retire, not increase, our outstanding obligations, and this policy must again be resumed and vigorously enforced. Our revenues should always be large enough to meet with ease and promptness not only our current needs and the principal and interest on our public debt, but to make proper and liberal provision for that most deserving body of public creditors, the soldiers and sailors, and the widows and orphans who are the pensioners of the United States.

The Government should not be permitted to run behind, or increase its debt, in times like the present. Suitably to provide against this is the mandate of duty; the certain and easy remedy for most of our financial difficulties. A deficiency is inevitable so long as the expenditures of the Government exceed its receipts. It can only be met by loans, or an increased revenue. While a large annual surplus of revenue may invite waste and extravagance, inadequate revenue creates distrust and undermines public confidence and credit. Neither should be encouraged. Between more loans and more revenue, there ought to be but one opinion. We should have more revenue, and that without delay, hindrance or postponement. A surplus in the treasury, created by a permanent or safe reliance. It will suffice while it lasts, but it cannot last long while the outlays of the Government are greater than its receipts, as has been the case during the last two years. Nor must it be forgotten that however much such loans may temporarily relieve the situation, the Government is still indebted for the amount of the surplus thus secured, which it must ultimately pay, while its ability to pay is not increased, but weakened, by a continued deficit. Loans are imperative in great emergencies to preserve the Government or its credit, but a failure to supply needed revenue in time of peace means maintenance of other evils has no justification.

Larger Revenues Necessary.

The best way for the Government to maintain its credit is to pay as it goes—not by resorting to loans, but by keeping out of debt—through an adequate income secured by a fair and equitable tax, foreign or internal, or both. It is the settled policy of the Government, pursued from the beginning and practiced by all parties and administrations, to raise the bulk of our revenue from taxes upon foreign products entering the United States for sale and consumption—and avoiding for the most part every form of direct taxation, except in time of war. The country is clearly opposed to any needless additions to the subjects of our country and is committed by its intense popular utterance to the system of tariff taxation.

There can be no misunderstanding, either about the principle upon which this

tariff taxation shall be levied. Nothing has ever been more certain than the election than that the controlling principle in the raising of revenue on imports is a careful care for American interests and American labor. The people have declared that such legislation should be had which will give ample protection and encouragement to the industries and the development of our country. It is therefore, earnestly hoped and expected that Congress will, at the earliest practicable moment, enact revenue legislation that shall be fair, reasonable, conservative and just, and which, while applying sufficient revenue for public purposes, will still be signally beneficial and helpful to every section and every enterprise of the people.

This policy, which is the voice of the people—a power vastly more potent than the expression of any political platform. The paramount duty of Congress is to stop deficiencies by the restoration of the protective legislation which has always been the firmest prop of the treasury. The passage of such a law or laws would strengthen the credit of the Government both at home and abroad, and go far toward stopping the drain upon the gold-treasury held for the redemption of our currency which has been heavy and well-nigh constant for several years.

Reciprocity.

In the revision of the tariff, special attention should be given to the re-enactment and extension of the reciprocity principle of the law of 1890, under which so great a stimulus was given to our foreign trade in new and advantageous markets, for our surplus agricultural and manufactured products. The brief trial given this legislation amply justifies a further experiment and additional discretionary power in the making of commercial treaties, the end-in-view always to be the opening up of new markets for the products of our country, by granting concessions to the products of other lands which we need and cannot produce ourselves, and which do not injure our own people, but tend to increase their employment.

The depression of the last four years has fallen with especial severity upon the great body of the country, and upon none more so than the holders of small farms. Agriculture has languished and labor suffered. The revival of manufacturing will be a relief to both. No portion of our population is more devoted to the institutions of free government, nor more loyal in their support, while none bears more cheerfully or fully its proper share in the maintenance of the Government, or is better entitled to its wise and liberal care and protection. Legislation helpful to the producer is helpful to all. The depression of the last four years, and the condition of the country, the farm and in the mine and factory has lessened the ability of the people to meet the demands



PRESIDENT MCKINLEY'S CABINET.

upon them, and they rightfully expect that not only a system of revenue shall be established that will secure the largest income with the least burden, but that every means will be taken to decrease rather than increase our public expenditures. Business conditions are not the most favorable for the rebuilding of the American navy, but must be supplemented by these efforts by providing as a proper sort for it a merchant marine amply sufficient for our carrying trade to foreign countries. The question is one that appeals both to our business necessities and the patriotic aspirations of a great people.

Duties of Citizenship.

It is inspiring, too, to remember that no great emergency in the 103 years of our eventful national life has ever arisen that has not been met with wisdom and courage by the American people, with fidelity to their best interests and highest destiny, and to the honor of the American name. These years of glorious history have exalted mankind and advanced the cause of freedom throughout the world and immeasurably strengthened the precious free institutions which we enjoy. The people love and will sustain these institutions. The great essential to our happiness and prosperity is that which here to the people, and which the Government was established and must insist upon their faithful observance. Equality of rights must prevail and our laws be always and everywhere respected and obeyed. We must have the best means of adjustment of differences between employers and employees by the Forty-ninth Congress, in 1885, and its application was extended to our diplomatic relations by the unanimous concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives. The adjustment of differences between nations, by the peaceful means of negotiation with us by the British House of Commons, in 1893, and upon our invitation a treaty of arbitration between the United States and Great Britain was signed at Washington and transmitted to the Senate for its ratification, in January last. Since this treaty is clearly the result of our own initiative; since it has been recognized as the leading feature of our foreign policy throughout our entire national history—the adjustment of differences by judicial methods rather than by force of arms—and since it presents to the world the glorious example of reason and peace, not passion and war, controlling

election, which all can rejoice in, is that the citizens of the United States are both law-respecting and law-abiding people, not only every day but in every crisis of crisis and honor. This is in entire accord with the genius of our institutions, and but emphasizes the advantages of inculcating ever a greater love for law and order in the future. Immunity should be granted to none who violate the laws, whether individuals, corporations or communities; and as the Constitution imposes upon the President the duty of both its own execution and of the statutes enacted in pursuance of its provisions, I shall endeavor carefully to carry them into effect.

The declaration of the party now restored to power has been in the past that of "opposition to all combinations of capital organized in trusts or otherwise to control arbitrarily the condition of trade among our citizens," and it has supported such legislation as will prevent the execution of all schemes to oppress the people by undue charges on their supplies or by unfair rates for the transportation of their products to market. This purpose will be steadily pursued, both by the enforcement of the laws now in existence and the recommendation and support of such statutes as may be necessary to carry it into effect.

Naturalization and Immigration.

Our immigration and immigration laws should be further improved to the constant promotion of a safer, a better and a higher citizenship. A grave peril to the republic would be a citizenship too ignorant to understand or too vicious to appreciate the great trust and benefit of our constitutions and laws—and against all who come here to make war upon them our gates must be promptly and tightly closed. Nor must we be unmindful of the need of improvement among our citizens, but with the aid of our fathers encourage the spread of knowledge and free education. Military must be banished from the land if we shall attain that high destiny as the foremost of the enlightened nations of the world, which, under Providence, we ought to achieve.

Reforms in the civil service must go on, but the change should be real and genuine, not perfunctory or prompted by zeal in behalf of any party, simply because it happens to be in power. As a member of Congress I voted and spoke in favor of the present law and I shall attempt its enforcement in the spirit in which it was enacted. The purpose in view was to secure the most efficient service of the best men who would accept appointment under the Government, retaining faithful and devoted public servants in office, but shielding none under the authority of any rule or custom who are inefficient, incompetent or unworthy. The best interests of the country demand this, and the people heartily approve the law wherever and whenever it has been thus administered.

Congress should give prompt attention to the restoration of our American merchant marine, once the pride of the sea in all the great ocean highways of commerce. To my mind, few more important subjects so imperatively demand its intelligent consideration. The United States has progressed with marvelous rapidity in every field of enterprise and endeavor, until we have become foremost in nearly all the great lines of inland trade, com-

merce and industry. Yet, while this is true, our American merchant marine has been steadily declining until it is now lower, both in the percentage of tonnage and the number of vessels employed, than it was prior to the civil war. Commendable progress has been made of late years in the rebuilding of the American navy, but must be supplemented by these efforts by providing as a proper sort for it a merchant marine amply sufficient for our carrying trade to foreign countries. The question is one that appeals both to our business necessities and the patriotic aspirations of a great people.

Foreign Policy.

It has been the policy of the United States since the foundation of the Government to cultivate relations of peace and amity with all the nations of the world, and this policy, with my conception of our duty now, we have cherished the policy of non-interference with the affairs of foreign Governments, wisely inaugurated by Washington, keeping ourselves free from entanglement either as allies or foes, content to leave undisturbed the wisdom and settlement of our domestic concerns. It will be our aim to pursue a firm and dignified foreign policy, which shall be just, impartial, ever watchful of our national honor and always insisting upon the foremost of the lawful rights of American citizens everywhere. Our diplomacy should seek nothing more and accept nothing less; we must avoid the temptation of territorial aggression. War should never be entered upon until every agency of peace has failed; peace be preferable to war in almost every contingency.

Arbitration is the true method of settlement of international as well as local or individual difference. It was recognized as the best means of adjustment of differences between employers and employees by the Forty-ninth Congress, in 1885, and its application was extended to our diplomatic relations by the unanimous concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives. The adjustment of differences between nations, by the peaceful means of negotiation with us by the British House of Commons, in 1893, and upon our invitation a treaty of arbitration between the United States and Great Britain was signed at Washington and transmitted to the Senate for its ratification, in January last. Since this treaty is clearly the result of our own initiative; since it has been recognized as the leading feature of our foreign policy throughout our entire national history—the adjustment of differences by judicial methods rather than by force of arms—and since it presents to the world the glorious example of reason and peace, not passion and war, controlling

the relations between two of the greatest nations of the world, an example certain to be followed by others. I respectfully urge the early enactment of such legislation, not merely as a matter of policy, but as a duty to mankind.

The importance and moral influence of the ratification of such a treaty can hardly be overestimated in the cause of advancing civilization. It may well engage the best thought of the statesmen and people of every country, and I cannot but consider it fortunate that it was reserved to the United States to have the leadership in so grand a work.

Extra Session of Congress.

It has been the uniform practice of each President to avoid, so far as possible, the convening of Congress in extraordinary session. It is an example which, under ordinary circumstances and in the absence of a public necessity, is to be commended. But a failure to convene the representatives of the people in Congress in extra session when it involves neglect of a public duty places the responsibility of such neglect upon the executive himself. The condition of the public treasury, as has been indicated, demands the immediate consideration of Congress. It alone has the power to provide revenues for the Government. Not to convene it under such circumstances I can view in no other sense than the neglect of a plain duty.

I do not sympathize with the sentiment that Congress in session is dangerous to our general business interests. Its members are the agents of the people, and it is the duty of the Government to see to it that the execution of the laws should not operate as an injury, but a benefit. There could be no better time to convene the Government upon a sound financial and economic basis than now. The people have only recently voted that this should be done, and nothing is more binding upon the agents of their will than the obligation of immediate action.

It has always seemed to me that the postponement of the meeting of Congress was a grave error after it has been chosen by the people. The part of the executive because unjust to the interests of the people. Our actions now will be freer from mere partisan consideration than if the question of tariff revision was postponed until the regular session of Congress. We are nearly two months from a congressional election, and politics cannot so greatly distract us as if such action was immediately pending. We can approach the problem calmly and patriotically, without fearing its effect upon an early election. We must remember that we are to legislate upon the character of this legislation upon the character of the nation, even against their preconceived views—and perhaps settled so reasonably, as I trust and believe it will be, to have further uncertainty concerning the vast and varied business interests of the United States. Again, whatever action Congress may take will be given a fair opportunity for trial before the people are called to pass judgment upon it, and it is a lasting sentiment of the question.

In view of these considerations, I shall deem it my duty as President to convene Congress in extraordinary session on Monday, the 15th day of September, 1898.

Treatment of the Whole People.

In conclusion, I congratulate the country upon the fraternal spirit of the people and the manifestation of good will everywhere so apparent. The recent election not only most fortunately demonstrated the obliteration of sectional or geographical lines, but to some extent also the prejudices which for years have distracted our councils and marred our true greatness as a nation. The triumph of the people, whose verdict is carried into effect to-day, is not the triumph of one party, but of all sections and all the people. The North and South no longer divide on the old lines, but upon principles and policies; and in this fact surely every lover of the country can find cause for satisfaction. Let us retain our old prejudices and our old lines, but let us cultivate the new spirit. It is ennobling and will be both a gain and blessing to our beloved country.

It will be my constant aim to do nothing and permit nothing to be done that will arrest or disturb this growing sentiment of unity and brotherhood, the revival of esteem and affection which now animates so many thousands in both the old and the antagonistic sections, but I shall cheerfully do everything possible to promote and increase it.

Let me repeat the words of the oath administered by the Chief Justice, which, in their respective spheres, so far as applicable, I would have all my countrymen observe:

"I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and, with the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

This is the obligation I have reverently taken before the Lord Most High. To keep it will be my single purpose, my constant prayer—and I shall confidently rely upon the forbearance and assistance of all the people in the discharge of my solemn responsibilities.

TRUSTS AND THEIR PROFITS.

How Coal, Sugar, and Coffee Take Millions from the People.

COAL.

	Tons.	Total.
Amount mined by the coal trust	43,000,000	\$3,750,000
Profit of trust every year (estimated at \$1.55 a ton, the price of one ton of coal)		\$66,750,000

SUGAR.

	Pounds.	Total.
Total yearly output of refined sugar	3,000,000,000	\$2,400,000,000
Amount produced by the sugar trust	2,400,000,000	\$1,920,000,000
Profit of trust every year (based on average of 1 cent a pound)		\$24,000,000

COFFEE.

	Pounds.	Total.
Total output of coffee	650,000,000	\$1,300,000,000
Amount controlled by coffee trust (comprising the Arbutle company, the McLaughlin mills of Chicago, and the Woolson Spice Company, before the latter company was "acquired" by the Haxson company)	405,000,000	\$810,000,000
Profit of the trust every year, at Arbutle's figures (1 cent a pound)		\$4,050,000
Profit of the trust every year, at Haxson's figures (3 cents a pound)		\$12,150,000

Miss Carrie Jewell, of recent years a belle in New York society, and the favorite niece of the late Frederick D. Taylor, of St. Louis, has foreworn her liberal belief in her abandoned society and become a nun in the Sacred Heart Order at St. Louis.

The sale of the natural gas plant of Columbus, O., is off, owing to disagreement.



Smokehouse for Curing Meat.

A smokehouse so arranged that the attendant need not enter when filled with smoke to replenish the fire is but rarely in use. The plan illustrated obviates such annoyance. The house is square, and may be of a size dependent upon the amount of material one may have yearly to cure by smoke. For common use, a house ten feet square is of ample proportions. In the cut, an entrance door is shown in front and a small window near the top that can be opened from the outside to quickly free the inside of smoke. At the bottom of one side is a small door, through which extends a small track to the center of the room, in which slides a square piece of plank, moved by an iron rod with a hook on one end. On this plank is placed an old iron kettle, with four or five inches of water in the bottom. On this the fire is to be built, when the kettle can be slid to the center of the room with the iron rod.

It can be drawn to the small door at any time, to replenish the fire without entering the smoky room or allowing the smoke to come out. The house has an earthen floor and a tight foundation of brick or stone. The walls should be of matched boarding and the roof shingled. Corn cobs make an excellent smoldering fire with an abundant evolution of smoke. Chips from the woodpile, with some earth and sawdust, if not too moist, also make a smoldering fire that answers very well.—Farm and Home.

Whipping Baldy Horses.

Notwithstanding the fact that the press continually admonishes whom it may concern that it does no good to whip a balky horse, almost every owner or driver of one does it to-day. It is probably the greatest piece of horse folly in existence. It is not a remedy of barbarism, but it is continued barbarity, and brings out what is worst in there is a man. The brain of a horse can retain but one idea at a time. If the idea is to walk, whipping only intensifies it. A change of that idea, then, is the only successful method of management. This may be accomplished in a score of ways, a few of which are here named: Tie a handkerchief about his eyes; tie his tail to the hollyhock or backband; fasten a stick in his mouth; tie a cord tightly about his leg; clasp his nostrils and shut his wind off until he wants to go; unhitch him from the vehicle and then hitch him up again, or almost any way to get his mind off something else. Whipping or scolding always does harm. The treatment should always be gentle. There are more balky drivers than horses.—National Stockman.

Poor Tramps Make Good Roads.

It was determined to break up the tramp nursery this season by establishing some extensive rock-breaking plant at Waterville, central New York. A tent was erected in which the tramps were given shelter and food, and it was stipulated that each tramp was to earn his shelter and food by work on the rock pile. The hop-picking camp lasted twenty-two days, and during that time 716 men and 64 boys, all tramps, availed themselves of the opportunity to work on the rock pile. They succeeded in breaking up 400 tons of rock, worth to the community for their macadam roads \$1.16 per ton. The cost of their entertainment amounted to, but \$28. The experiment was so satisfactory in every respect. The conclusion was found that the hard times have influenced the character of tramps. Ordinarily the opportunity to work for a meal or a night's lodging is rejected.—Orange Judd Farmer.

Success in Fruit Gardening.

Published accounts are given of the success of small orchards planted a few years ago in northern Ohio. Among others is that of Aaron Teeple, who ten years ago bought three acres of land, built house and barn on it, and planted it with a general collection of fruit trees, including peaches, pears and plums, and half of the most popular grapes. One-half of the ground is devoted to market gardening. The three-acre farm has taken premiums for the fruit this year will exceed \$800. The plum crop was over fifty bushels this season, and the fruit large and highly colored. This furnishes a fine example of the brief time required to bring fruit trees into profitable bearing.

Profit in Young Animals.

It is a pretty good stock that will not pay a profit while it is young. The cost of keeping is smallest then, and its growth from the same feed is greatest. An old farmer who always grew hogs said that the market never got too low for him to make some profit. All he did was the price went down was to kill the pigs or sell them alive while still young. "It is curious," he used to say, "that many farmers toward spring want to buy young pigs. They will often pay nearly as much as the same animal will be worth after keeping all summer, especially if the price of pork declines, as it is apt to, between spring and fall."

Sales All the Year.

The farmer who grows a variety of crops can if he chooses select such kinds as will furnish him always something to sell at any time of the year. All the family expenses go on without ceasing, and unless income does also the debts accumulated when there is

nothing that can be sold make a heavy load when the few main crops are marketed. The necessity for peddling his products in small dribbles may seem a hardship, but it teaches how little sums of money accumulate if they are saved, which is a much better lesson than that of learning how fast they add up when they are carelessly spent.

Box Plaster Early.

The experience of farmers who have used plaster most shows that it cannot be relied upon to do any good if sown after most of the spring rains have passed. How early it can be sown with advantage cannot be said. It was a common practice of an old farmer of our acquaintance to sow plaster on the snow at the same time he sowed his clover and grass seed. If there is a clover seedling on the ground, the plaster may be sown any time in winter or even the previous fall. It will help the clover until the seed is sown again. It is supposed that one advantage of the plaster is in absorbing ammonia from the air and rain. But there is more ammonia in most snow in proportion to the water it contains than in any rainfall. For that reason sowing plaster on snow that fell in large, open flakes, and therefore absorbed most ammonia from the air, will probably be advisable.—American Cultivator.

Wood Ashes for Heavy Soils.

All heavy soils contain some potash, but it is often in form not available for crops. Hence ashes or other forms of available potash may do as much good on heavy loams as they do on sandy soils naturally deficient in this mineral. Even if potash is present in sandy soils it is quite likely to be in the form of a silicate of potash, which is insoluble except in contact with something that is fermenting. It is thus that a dressing of stable manure having very little potash itself may make bright, clean straw where it is applied, while on the land not manured the grain and straw will be rusted. It is potash on the lack of it that makes this difference, and the result shows that the manure made soluble enough potash in the soil to maintain healthful plant growth.

Water Over Underdrains.

It often happens when ground is frozen deeply and thaws suddenly that water will stand over the drains for several hours. This only means that the frozen soil does not let the water through to the drain. But this never occurs long enough to do any injury even to winter grain. The warm air from the drain is always thawing the soil from below, and it does not take many hours if the drain is a deep one for the warm air to break through.

Coal to Boil Sap.

Under the old methods of tapping trees enough were killed by the severe gashes made to keep the fires supplied that are needed to boil the sap. But in most places coal is quite as cheap a fuel as wood, especially if thifty maple trees have to be cut down to feed the fires. A wood fence is sure to be uneven, not furnishing the steady regulated heat which is needed to make the best product.

Poultry Points.

Have you selected your best and sold the culs? If not, why not?

We should manage not to keep a fowl or chick any longer than they are a source of income.

To sell our best even at a good price is foolishness, as long as we wish to breed we should keep them.

The knowing just what to sell and when to sell is often the difference between success and failure.

It is no earthly use feeding a lot of chicks that are of no use only for the pot; sell them and use the money to buy fed for the rest.

Of course our best breeders must not be disposed of even when they are not laying, as they must be kept for breeding purposes.

It is not good policy to sell all the cockerels, even if you do not want but one as a breeder; by keeping three or four you will have a better selection, and then if you keep but one, he might die, then you would be compelled to buy a breeder.—Innestate Poultryman.

He Liked Sausages.

One of the glories of the city of Lyons, which claims the attention and admiration of every visitor, is an artistic product of the butcher known as saucisson de Lyon, or in English Lyons sausage. It is made of donkey—raw donkey—and no writer has celebrated the gastronomic excellence of this patient, vexatious and often ill-used beast with more delicate appreciation than the late Philip Gilbert Hamerton, in "Chapters on Animals."

Of the ass, when living, I could not say much that is wholly favorable, but when he appears in the state of saucisson he may be praised without the slightest restriction.

In sections like dark-red marble dashed with white, it may be cut to an infinitesimal thinness, leaving a surface smoother than the finest veneers. In the mass it is closely wrapped in silvery foil, to guard against the influences of the air.

In the sweetest associations of the memory the saucisson has its place. Weary after the morning's march, the tourist takes it from his knapsack and lays upon his bread those dark discs which are its slices. The strength of its youth comes back to him, and the Alpine snows no longer seem inaccessible.

At the stateliest imperial banquet the saucisson is not disdained. At the pleasant picnic by the shady river it is found in the welcome baskets. The angler has it in his bag, the shooter in his capacious pocket, the canoeist in his Lilliputian cabin of stores.

A saucisson de Lyon, said is the moment which we eat the skinny remnants of these into the street, but the little fishes congregate eagerly to the banquet, and ask each other what noble animal has yielded his flesh for their feasting.

William the Conqueror fell in love with Matilda, the daughter of a French nobleman. She refused him, whereupon he lay in wait, and one day when she was riding pulled her off her horse and bent her with a stick. The next day her admiration, she immediately concluded that he must be a very brave knight to give her a thrashing in sight of her father's castle, and a few months later married him.

REFORMING BAD BOYS.

French Government Does This by a New System of Isolation.

An effort along new lines is to be made by the French Government in the direction of reforming vicious tendencies in boys. The scene of the experiment is the Institute, Le Peletier at Montesson, in the department of the Seine. Youngsters who have already become criminals will not be treated, the design being to restrain and tone down criminal inclinations in boys whose parents have found them to be unmanageable. Two hundred cells at the institute have been set apart for the purpose. Youngsters received for treatment are examined as to their talents for acquiring knowledge or learning some sort of trade and are instructed in those branches for which they show a leaning. To curb the youngsters' inclination to cruelty they are allowed to have pets and each one is given a patch of garden to cultivate. They may keep birds, cats and rabbits. Each boy is subjected to a special course of treatment, his individual



weaknesses and inclinations being taken into careful consideration. Only one boy is admitted into a cell, and under no circumstances are the inmates allowed to converse unless in the presence of an official of the institute. They have plenty of outdoor exercise, but neither in the grounds nor in the gymnasium nor in the schoolroom or chapel have they occasion to talk to their comrades. They are known by numbers only, and though not subjected to cruelty in any form the discipline governing their management is most severe.

The discipline even goes further. It directs that boys must wear masks whenever they leave their cells, either to go to the gymnasium, the playgrounds or to school.

The schoolroom, which at the same time serves as the chapel, is fitted with a row of cells or boxes forming a semicircle. The boxes, or stalls, are open at the top, so as to permit the free circulation of air, and their doors are elevated high and above, so the inmate can see the teacher in the platform opposite. The teacher can watch the boys thoroughly, but the latter cannot see their neighbors nor make any signs to them.

MOHSIN KHAN.

Recently Appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs for Persia.

Mohsin Khan, the newly appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs for Persia, is an able statesman, who was highly valued by the late Shah Nasr-oddin. The new Shah, Muzaffar-oddin, decided to continue the favor to Mohsin Khan which had been shown by his father to the diplomat, and the latter's elevation to the Shah's cabinet—if the royal advisers can be so called—is a reward for long-continued service. Mohsin Khan received a good European education, and speaks English and French fluently. For many years he was trained in diplomacy at the ministry of foreign affairs in Teheran.



MOHSIN KHAN.

ran and at various Persian embassies abroad. He was ambassador to Constantinople under Nasr-oddin, and during the sixteen years he occupied that post he successfully maintained the most cordial relations between the two great Oriental empires. Three years ago the Shah called him back to Teheran to assume the post of minister of justice, which he filled with much ability until more recently he was made minister of foreign affairs. Mohsin Khan is a Persian with all the polish of the Oriental. He is shrewd, observing, and perfectly competent to fill a post involving great capacity for diplomacy. He belongs to a powerful family in Teheran.

Three Old Maids.

Miss Nancy Oliver died near Stillmore, Ga., last Friday at the ripe old age of 98 and a few months. She was one of a family of three old maids, who lived down on Jack's Creek, near the Oneoche river, for over half a century in a small log house of but one room. They lived by carding, spinning and weaving by hand for people living near them. Aunt Nancy is the second one to die. Her sister Sallie died a few years ago at the age of 98. Only one member of the family is living now, Aunt Milbry, who is the oldest of the three sisters.—Atlanta Constitution.

It is a rare man who gets anything but bills and kicks in his letters these days.

MARRIAGES IN INDIA.

THE CHOICE OF A WIFE A MATTER OF GRAVE CONCERN.

Everybody Takes a Hand—The Youth's Choice Must Satisfy His Parents and Their Friends—Services are Unknown.

Dr. Gangadhar, a Hindoo physician, who is now traveling in this country, has found much to admire in our customs and laws, and he has had much of interest to tell of the curious customs of his native land. To a reporter of the Indianapolis Journal he gave an entertaining interview in regard to the marriage customs of his home.

"There are several classes of women in my country," said the doctor, "and only those whose husbands get a dollar or even less a month will do any kind of labor outside of their own house. Even the wives of the men who labor for \$4 a month have all their household work done by servants. All the women of India are married by the time they are fourteen, and must be at the age of sixteen; else they will be thought to be of unsound mind or body. The young people have no part in the courtship, the selection and arrangement of the marriage being done by the parents."

"Then you have no love marriages?" ventured the reporter.

The doctor smiled and his eyes brightened as he answered: "Ah, but we have, and I will undertake to show you that we have love marriages in the truest sense of the word; and I will prove to you that our marriage laws are better than those of this country, where the youths and maidens are reared and educated together and allowed to choose and marry at first sight. The first ceremony in India usually takes place when the girl is five years old and the boy eight. The father of the boy goes among the men of his own rank, caste and station in life, for he never marries either beneath or above us, and selects a girl that he thinks will make a worthy wife for his son. He goes home and consults his wife, who sends several of her trustworthy women to see the girl. After due deliberation and thought the girl is chosen. Then her parents act in the same way toward the boy. So you see our marriages are made by wise heads and loving hearts. After the first ceremony the boy and girl go on with their education, seeing nothing of each other, for how would children of that age know what to talk about? The girl is taught that her husband is next to God to her; that she must love, honor and obey him. Faithfulness to him is the attribute that makes her an ideal Indian woman. The boy is taught the same sacred thing concerning wedded life; his wife is his purest possession; he must love her devotedly and protect her for ever."

"Now all through those years of training the boy sees no other girls and the girl sees no other boys. She goes to visit from her father's house to the boy's home and learns the names of all the members of his household. When she is about fourteen and he is eighteen they are formally married with much ceremony, and the girl lives with her husband's people. When a marriage is once made in India there is no law for separation. We have no divorce courts. Even though a woman should tire of marriage and return to her father's home, which is rarely the case, the husband is bound to support her as long as she lives; he cannot marry again unless she permits it. A woman can never marry but once. But often, when the husband dies first, the wife will throw herself on the burning body rather than live without him, so deep is her love. Once I heard this remark, that nothing on earth equaled a wife's love. I determined to test my wife. One evening I went to her room and told her that I was suffering from a fatal disease; that my physician had told me that nothing would save my life except a drop of blood from some person's heart. She was much alarmed about me, and asked if I had gone to any other doctors. I told her I had, and all had told me the same thing. 'Then,' she said, 'you shall take my life-blood.' Of course I protested, but she was firm, and, to see how far I could carry my joke, I got the knife; she came to me in loving calmness; I took her in my arms and she threw back her head on my breast, and I actually drew the knife across her throat, and she never flinched. Of course, then I explained to her, but I never after believed in the truth of that remark."

"In India the wife always lives with her husband's people, and the households are thus very large. There are fifty in my father's family, and our house is about three times as large as this hotel. Every male member brings his salary or income from his business home and gives it to the oldest man, who is the master of the home. My native home is Singapore, but I am a practicing physician at Calcutta, and all the money I make outside of my expenses I send home to my father, who is now master of the household. But when one of the family travels, as I am doing now, he is supported by those at home. I left India the 22nd of last May, traveled through the European countries, and came to America in August, intending to stay two weeks, but it will be all of six months before I leave the States entirely."

Speaking further the doctor, who is 33 and a widower, said: "I can never marry an Indian lady now, for at home they will call me a Christian, though I am not one and do not believe in the religion. Yet I have eaten and drunk, lived and studied with the Christian people, and that is enough to bar me from the association of Indian ladies. If I ever marry again my wife will have to be an English or an American lady."

Stalking a Deer on the Ice.
We had gone up in the great bay near the head of the lake, when the boys and dogs, rummaging around the woods and along the shore, started a deer and chased it onto the ice, and we had the most exciting chase immediately after I ever took part in. We did not harm the animal, and had we wished to do so we couldn't, for there wasn't a gun in the crowd; but we made him "make the effort of his life" before he broke the trocha we built around him and got away. When we sighted him he was making straight across the bay, which is five miles wide,

and the ice was so slippery that he could not make anything like the usual time of his—when they throw their souls into their heels, and scatter miles behind them with an easy indifference most beautiful to witness.

We played wolf on him. "Doc," Spaulding, who was riding the ice bicycle, shot straight ahead, and very soon passed him, and forced him to turn; and when he did turn there was a ring of skaters all around him, and for an hour he played with us very much as a four-legged animal might.

We got him running in a circle, but we were unable to catch him, for every time any one tried it, that venturesome individual either failed to get a hold on him, or, succeeding, was hurled as from a catapult along the ice, to the great delight of all the rest. It was the merriest skating party I ever witnessed, although the deer might not have seen much matter for merriment in it.

But he was perfectly safe, unless his wind played out before ours did, of which the event proved there was small danger. One wing of the circular trocha we had formed in the line got out of breath and slowed up, a gap was formed in the line, and the deer went through it like a flash, and the last we saw of him was "hull down," and going as merrily as if freshly started.—*Minneapolis Journal.*

"YANK" AND "JOHNNY."

A Pathetic Incident of One of the Civil War Battles.

William Wilkerson, who was for many years jailer of Fayette county, and who was noted for his fidelity to truth, related the following pathetic incident of heroism which he witnessed shortly after the battle of Richmond, Ky., in 1862.

"A son of my friend, Hon. Cassius M. Clay, was killed in the fight at Richmond, and it was my duty to visit the battlefield to identify the body and take it to his father's home. While riding slowly over the scene of the battle I heard groans, which I was sure came from a cornfield near at hand. Looking down the corn rows I soon discovered two wounded soldiers lying about forty yards apart. One was a Federal and the other a Confederate. A cannon ball had broken and terribly mangled both of the Confederates' legs, while the Federal was shot through the body and thigh."

"I am dying for water," I heard the Federal say just as I discovered them. His words sounded as if they came from a parched mouth.

"I have some water in my canteen. You are welcome to a drink if you'll come here," said the Confederate, who had feebly raised his head from the ground to look at his late enemy when he heard his pitiful cry for water. "I couldn't move to save my life," groaned the Federal, as he dropped his head to the ground, while his whole body quivered with agony.

"Then I beheld an act of heroism which held me spellbound until it was too late for me to give the assistance I should have rendered. The Confederate lifted his head again and took another look at his wounded foe, and I saw an expression of tender pity come over his pain-distorted face as he said: 'Hold out a little longer, Yank, and I'll try to come to you.' Then the brave fellow, by digging his fingers in the ground and catching hold of the corn stalks, painfully dragged himself to the Federal's side, the blood from his mangled legs making a red trail the entire distance. The tears ran down my cheeks like rain, and out of sympathy for him, I groaned every time he moved, but I was so lost to everything except the fellow's heroism that I did not once think of helping him."

"When the painful journey was finished he offered his canteen to the Federal, who took it and drank eagerly, the water seeming to sizzle as it passed down his parched throat. Then, with a deep sigh of relief, he reached out to the Confederate, and it was plain to see as they clasped hands and looked into each other's eyes that whatever of hate may have rankled once in the hearts of these men had now given place to mutual sympathy and love. Even while I watched them I saw the Confederate's body quiver as if in a spasm of pain, and when his head dropped to the ground I knew that a hero had crossed the dark river. The Federal kissed the dead hero's hand repeatedly, and cried like a child until I had him removed to the hospital, where he, too, died the next day."

The Porcupine's Quills.

The current opinion that a porcupine throws its quills at an enemy is not supported by facts. Says the Portland Oregonian:

The spines of the porcupine are very loosely attached to the body and are very sharp—as sharp as a needle. At almost the slightest touch they penetrate the nose of a dog or the clothing or the flesh of a person touching the porcupine, and stick there, coming away from the animal without any pull being required.

The facility of catching hold with one end and letting go with the other has sometimes caused people to think that the spines had been thrown at them. The outer end of the spines, for some distance down, is covered with small barbs. These barbs cause a spine once imbedded in a living animal to keep working farther in with every movement of the muscles.

Green Cross Society.

We have a Red Cross Society and a White Cross Society, and now, says the London Chronicle, there has just been started at Vienna a new order known as the Green Cross. Its object should be of special interest to the Alpine Club, for its purpose is to render assistance to venturesome climbers in the Alps by establishing huts on high mountains as a refuge against the cold at night and to keep supplies and relief stores and boxes containing articles likely to be needed in emergencies at those spots where private resources of the mountaineer are likely to fail. The new order is an offshoot of the Austrian Alpine Club.

The iron ore abundantly found in the eastern part of Orange County, Florida, is to be tested. If it works successfully another source of wealth is to be opened to the people of that section.

THE JACK RABBIT CROP.

A Way Discovered for Utilizing It in Kansas.

The Kansas jack rabbit, which from time immemorial has been accorded the unenviable freedom of the prairies, with only an occasional jack rabbit round-up to disturb his peaceful possession of the fields, henceforth must be ever on the alert, for a price has been set upon his head.

Thousands upon thousands of dollars are thrown away every winter because sportsmen do not know that jack rabbits' hides are valuable. Sporting clubs and individual hunters kill many thousands of the lithe-limbed jacks every winter simply for the sport of killing. Occasionally a cargo of the rabbits thus slain are sent to the relief committees in the larger cities for gratuitous distribution among the poor, and many a family in the tenement districts of the great cities has sat down thankfully to a steaming hot dinner of jack rabbit soup, a dish not to be scorned by any lover of game meats. But despite the inroads of hunters upon the ranks of the Kansas jack rabbits they have followed the Scriptural injunction to increase and multiply until they are so numerous in some counties as to be regarded as pests.

A number of dealers in hides in various cities in Kansas at last have awakened to the fact that jack rabbit hides, known in commerce as American hare pelts, are in great demand in the Eastern markets, and notices similar to the following are appearing in many papers throughout the State:

"We will buy nicely handled, eased jack rabbit skins at 3 cents each; opened or damaged half price; culis and pieces, 3 cents a pound. Must be perfectly dry and free of meat."

The buyers say that these are almost New York prices. A skilled rabbit hunter at these prices may easily make \$2 a day, besides having his usual sport. The skins of the jack rabbits are used for making hats. The best quality hats are made from fur, and the fur has therefore been cut out from Australia, where the rabbits are successfully disputing the possession of the country with the human inhabitants. The skins go through a shaving machine, and the fur is shaved off very close. It is then cleaned and subjected to a variety of processes until it comes out a perfect head covering, shapely and stylish and ready for the box. It requires about a dozen rabbit skins to make one hat.

It has been found that the fur of the black-tailed Kansas jack rabbit is superior to all other materials for hat-making purposes, as it is longer and stronger, and there is very little waste in the process. The hides are larger, too, and more hats may be made from a given number of Kansas jack rabbit skins than from a corresponding number of the hides of other varieties of rabbits. When your hat blows off in a gale and goes bounding away down the street it may not be altogether the fault of the wind; who knows but that the hat is still intact with the life of the Kansas jack rabbit, and revelling in a race with the wind? For the Kansas variety of jack rabbit is by far the fastest of the whole rabbit family. A black-tailed jack rabbit will leave a greyhound hopelessly behind in a race.

LAND OF TOYS.

Great Attention Paid to Children's Pleasures in Mexico.

Mexico has often been called the land of sunshine and the land of flowers, but it might, with equal reason, be called the land of toys. There is probably no city in the world where more attention is paid to the production of everything that will please and amuse children. There are street peddlers without number, sidewalk booths and great stores that do nothing but sell toys.

A great surprise is in store for the average American upon coming to Mexico. The stores are wonders of beauty and completeness. But from the outside one gains little idea of the beautiful things inside. A window full of dolls is all you see; you go in and ask, either in words or signs, to see the toys and you are taken upstairs into wonderland and shown toys imported from every part of the world. The dolls are from three inches high to three feet, beautifully dressed and cost in gold from 50 cents to \$20. There are baskets beautifully lined, in which you will find a doll of any size you wish, dressed completely, and beside her will be from three to twelve complete suits of underclothes, dresses, shoes and hats. You will see entire bed room sets, brass beds with canopy tops, all made up, with lace draperies, a wash stand with complete toilet set, and the dresser. Another thing for girls, which would complete the play house is a cooking stove. These range in size from 2 by 1-1/2 feet to the largest, 3 by 2-1/2 feet. The largest one is the most complete. It has an oven a foot wide by two long, and under this is an alcohol burner; then, on top of the stove are six holes, with utensils that will hold about a pint each, and under each of these holes is an alcohol burner. It has a hot water tank, and besides the six utensils is a wash boiler.

The musical toys are numerous. There are bears that dance as the music box plays; boys that play leap frog to music, and negro boys that play the banjo and dance. There is no limit to the number of different kinds. Boys cannot help being pleased with a miniature stable, with horses, carriages and harness all complete. There are jockey outfits, and steam engines with alcohol fires, and in fact every kind of toy under the sun can be found in Mexico, from the funny rag dolls made by the Indians to completely furnished houses imported from Europe.—*Modern Mexico.*

A Pneumatic Tire Test.

In a paper presented lately by A. J. Michelin to the French Society of Civil Engineers, the author gives a suggestive account of his experiments with the pneumatic tire and the ordinary wheels. The first experiment was made on three days, that is, when the ground was covered with three inches of snow, also when the snow was melting, and then when the ground was muddy. The results showed that when the empty carriage moved at a walk through the snow, the draft or pull required to move it was 35.5 pounds with iron wheels and only 25.2 pounds with pneumatic wheels; while moving at a trot, with a load of 660 pounds, the pull was 68.5 pounds and 39.5 pounds, respectively; in the mud, under the same conditions of load and speed, the pulls were 36.2 and 50.7 pounds for the iron wheel and 23.1 and 21.2 pounds for the pneumatic tire. Other tests consisting of pulls of varying speeds over ice, mud, paved and ordinary roads, in all of these the pneumatic tire showing a saving in pulling power of from thirty to nearly fifty per cent. The main feature of interest in Michelin's experiments consisted, of course, in the fact that the actual amount of power required to pull a carriage equipped with pneumatic tires was so much less than when ordinary wheels were used.

FROG-CATCHING FOR MARKET.

Marylanders Do a Thriving Business in Capturing the Batrachians.

Within recent years a large trade has grown up in Kent County in providing frogs for the market, says the Baltimore Sun. The catching of frogs for these legs has become a business, and the financial returns are rather handsome to the few engaged in the industry. Along the small streams tributary to the larger rivers the big green or mottled black frogs may be found by thousands under the tufts of flag or coarse grass. One frog skipper has sent to the Baltimore market hundreds of frogs' legs each season, and has so increased the demand by the superior size and flavor of the Kent product that he finds it impossible to meet the requirements of the trade.

Frog legs are consumed principally by the patrons of the principal restaurants. Frogs when cooked are a delicate white meat, and much more tender than fried chicken, very nourishing and easily digested, and are recommended, when stewed, as one of the best diets for invalids with delicate stomachs. Only the hind legs and quarters are eaten, and they are sent to the market ready skinned and salted for cooking.

The market frog catcher's method of capturing his game is to secure a small, flat-bottomed boat, easy of management, and in the later afternoon, when everything is still, he noiselessly pushes his little craft along the shore of the small creeks and coves. The bull frogs, as they are commonly known, because of their deep, resonant voices, are found sitting in a shallow pool or in the mud under tufts of heavy grass or flag. The novelty and sport of capturing this wily game are worth a row of ten miles on a hot afternoon. Two or three sometimes three ordinary sized perca hooks are bound together and baited with red flannel. The hooks are attached to a line of about four feet, and the line is attached to a long, tough angle rod. Approaching the game noiselessly and with extreme caution, the red flannel is gently moved within a few inches of the frog's mouth. As quick as lightning and with a sharp croak the frog dashes forward and swallows bait, hook and all. Then follows as gamey struggles as any sportsman ever saw with hook and line.

The amateur frog hunter usually provides himself with a cat-and-rat-ride, the shells loaded with mustard seed shot, and shoots his game, but this is unsportsmanlike and is only popular with the unitarians. Mill ponds, too, are favorite haunts for the frog, and on a clear night the deep roar of the bull frog chorus may be heard for more than a mile.

The old-time Kent County cook has solved the mysteries of the perfect preparation of the frog, and those who do not know how delicious frogs' legs may be made have many a dainty dish in store for them. After skinning the legs should be placed in cold water for several hours, then placed on a plate and salted. In several hours more they are ready for cooking. The legs of medium sized frogs are preferable, as the very large legs are liable to be coarse in the texture of flesh. The most popular way in Kent to cook them is by frying, but there are other ways of making dishes of them to please the palate of the most exacting epicure.

The Diver's Heavy Dress.

The dress of a fully equipped diver weighs 169 pounds and costs about \$500. It is made up, among other things, of 8-1/2 pounds of thick underclothing. The dress itself weighs 14 pounds, and the heavily weighted boots weigh 32 pounds. The breast and back piece weigh 80 pounds, and the helmet 25 pounds.

The greatest depth at which a diver can ordinarily work is 150 feet, though there are rare instances of work being done at a depth of 210 feet, where the pressure sustained is 83-1/2 pounds to the square inch. It is not generally known that the present system of diving was first suggested by the action of the elephant, which swims beneath the surface, breathing meanwhile through its trunk, which it holds above the water.

The Unit of Heat.

We cannot, of course, measure heat by yards, pints or pounds, but the unit of heat (the standard measure of that phenomenon) has been agreed upon by those whose business it is to philosophize on that subject to be that quantity which can raise a pound of water one degree. Now to turn a pound of water into a pound of steam requires 97 of these units of heat—that is to say, if we boil a pound of water until it all goes away in steam we shall have used, in doing so, a quantity of heat which would have raised 967 pounds of water one degree higher in temperature.

Number of Living Animal Species.

The editors of the Zoological Record have recently drawn up a table that indicates approximately the number of living species of animals. The following are the figures given: Mammals, 2,500; reptiles and batrachians, 4,400; tunicata, 900; brachiopods, 150; crustaceans, 20,000; myriapods, 3,000; echinoderms, 3,000; coelenterata, 2,000; protozoans, 6,100; birds, 12,500; fishes, 12,000; mollusks, 50,000; bryozoans, 1,800; arachnida, 10,000; insects, 230,000; vermes, 6,150; sponges, 1,500. General total, 366,000 distinct species.

Louisiana claims to have the largest farm in the world; it is one hundred miles long by twenty-five miles broad.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

It is estimated that the present wealth of the United States exceeds the wealth of the whole world at any period prior to the middle of the eighteenth century.

A Minnesota father of triplets went to Washington to learn that the United States Government does not pension triple expansion populists after all. This country really offers few inducements to positive genius.

A farmer of Central Branch, Kan., estimates that one hen is equal to an acre of land, because an acre of land produces twenty bushels of corn, worth \$2, while the hen, which costs less to take care of, lays ten dozen eggs, worth \$1.50.

A big ocean liner, with 547 cabin passengers and a crew of 287, carries the following supply of meat for a single voyage from England to America: 12,500 pounds of fresh beef, 760 pounds of corn beef, 5,320 pounds of mutton, 850 pounds of fresh lamb, 350 pounds of veal and 350 pounds of pork.

The late C. Jerome Cary, of Milwaukee, directed that his body should be burned, that the ashes should be used to nourish a certain rosebush, and that the blossoms should be distributed among his friends. His wishes were carried out, and verses commemorating the event were written by Eben E. Rexford.

A letter from Vienna to the Chicago Record says that nearly 25,000 children attending the Vienna elementary schools are in actual want of food. Thousands of them are sent hungry to school, barefooted and in rags as well, and hundreds faint away in their classrooms from exhaustion. The more fortunate feed at noon at the soup-kitchens for the children of the poor which are supported by charitable associations.

Discussing the "Business of a Great Factory" in Scribner's, P. G. Hubert, Jr., says on the question of small economic versus profits: "A certain gigantic flour mill of Indianapolis ascribed a balance on the right side of the ledger one year to the fact that ten hoops had been used on its barrels that year, instead of twelve as in former years. Its margin of profit on a barrel of flour may be seen to have been small enough."

Ex-Census Commissioner Robert P. Porter, in an article for the New York Sun, says: "The latest general balance sheet of the railways of the United States gives us a total valuation of railway property close to \$12,000,000,000 and over 180,000 miles of road. Next to our farms, whose value aggregates \$13,000,000,000, these great properties will form, at the close of the century, the most valuable assets of the Republic."

Luther C. Rood has accomplished the feat of lifting a 211-pound dumb-bell in the Harvard gymnasium, thereby establishing a new amateur world's record at heavy dumb-bell lifting. The previous mark was 201 pounds 5 ounces, made by Dick Keenell, in New York, in 1874. The lift was made from the floor with both hands, and the bell was forced upward from the shoulder to arm's length with one hand. Rood is of slim physique, five feet six inches in height and weighs but 143 pounds.

Scotland can no longer claim to possess the longest railway bridge in the world. The recently completed bridge over the Danube at Czernavoda obtains this distinction by nearly 3,000 feet. The length of the new structure, exclusive of its approaches, is 13,325 feet, while its principal spans over the main channel of the river are 620 and 455 feet respectively. The remaining spans extend over some nine miles of low-lying land, which for several months in the year is completely submerged.

A curious effect of the plague in India has been a sudden increase in the number of pearls reaching the London market, and a consequent marked fall in prices. This is not due to unusual industry on the part of the divers, but to the fact that the native dealers at Bombay have been in such haste to quit the stricken city that they have eagerly disposed of their wares at far below the customary market value. One English firm of importers of Indian pearls has accumulated a stock which, if placed suddenly on the market, it is estimated, would send down quotations fully 25 per cent.

The Washington Post quotes an Iowa man as saying that the farmers of Iowa are making money out of the cow. "The Iowa cow," he says, "has proved of far more benefit as a revenue raiser than 10-cent corn, and the creamery has become firmly established as one of the institutions of the land. In the county of Jones the farmers have in bank deposits over \$3,000,000, according to the latest report of our State Dairy Commissioner. Here is an object lesson to the agriculturists all over the Union, for it goes to show that by proper management and attention to the right things farmers can become lenders of money instead of borrowers."

Farmers in the Red River Valley are in great distress because they have no seed wheat for the spring sowing, and 200 of them recently held a meeting, at which they drew up a vigorous appeal to the Minnesota Legislature for aid. This condition of affairs is not due to any lack of foresight on the part of the farmers in the four or five counties involved, but to the great floods of last spring, which completely destroyed the growing crops. If some means are not adopted to assist them in procuring seed grain, hundreds of these farmers will have to allow their families to lie idle, and they and their families will suffer even more than at present.

A Chicago paper says that a farmer near Chicago recently went to a city real estate agent and offered to trade his farm for city lots. The agent was all business, and was in for a trade at once. "I want to show you," he said, "a block of the finest lots anywhere in Chicago. They're centrally located, and cheap as sawdust. Get in my buggy and I'll take you out to see them." They drove out and looked at the lots, and the agent expatiated at great length on the advantages of their location, and finally said: "Now, when I have a look at your farm." "I'll show it to you presently," said the farmer; "it's about ten miles back on the road between here and town."

"Wayfarer's Rest" is the title of a lodging house and restaurant in Chicago where weary travellers can obtain food and breakfast for the sum of two cents. The lodgers all sleep in one large room. On a layer of straw on the floor is placed a carpet tacked down at the edges. Into this room the guests are turned to pick out a soft spot that suits their fancy. Early in the morning a gong arouses them from their slumbers. They file out into another room, where a bowl of soup is given each as a morning repast. Then the proprietor makes the big bed by sweeping it with a broom, after which it is ready for another flock of "Weary Willies." The proprietor of the establishment says that he is "making all kinds of money."

By the census just completed, in France, the population of that country is shown to be 38,517,975, which is an increase of only 175,027 over the population it had in 1891. This is an ominous showing, but the Minister of the Interior is trying to minimize the alarm it has produced by pointing out that of late years there has been a large emigration to the colonies, especially to Algeria, and that more troops are now kept in remote possessions than formerly. At the same time, he is compelled to confess that there is a marked tendency in the population to remain almost stationary, and that it does not increase in anything like the same proportions as its neighbors. While in twenty-four departments the inhabitants have increased, there has been an absolute diminution in sixty-three. Oddly enough, this census shows that fewer foreigners are settled in France than was the case in 1891. In that year the number of the alien residents was given as 1,017,798, while now it is 1,027,181. This falling off is attributed to the law on nationality promulgated in 1889, and also to the efforts made to protect the interests of the French workman against foreign rivals.

EXPENSIVE BRASS BANDS.

Over Ten Thousand Dollars for a Jewelled Cornet.

The writer was recently accorded the privilege of a peep into the museum attached to the factory of one of the largest firms of brass instrument makers in London. Here are to be seen types, fac-similes and models of every kind of musical instrument that the mind of man has ever devised, invented or produced.

In one corner is a duplicate of what is believed to be the most costly presentation cornet ever produced. It was made to the order of the late Czar of Russia, and is of sterling silver, richly graven with various devices, among which the arms of the imperial house of Romanoff figure conspicuously. The whole of the ornamentation is of beaten gold filigree work, and the "bell" of the instrument is thickly encrusted with rubies and emeralds. Its net value is a trifle over 2,000 guineas.

A melancholy interest attaches to a battered and blood-stained bugle which was picked up on the field of Isandlwana. In addition to the dark patches—which were once splashes of wet blood—sundry fragments of woolly hair were adhering to the bell of the instrument when first found, a pretty conclusive indication that the gallant avenger had used it in a last desperate effort to beat off his relentless foes. It may be some ebony-skinned Zulu still wanders about with an intention in his skull whom it would be difficult to convince that "music hath charms."

Near to this interesting relic is a facsimile of a set of drums which were made for the new Rhodesia Horse. The peculiarity lies in the fact that the cases are of aluminum, a precaution rendered necessary by the number of white ants that infest that country. The other instruments are of brass, silver-plated, and the whole band cost some £350.

The above is, of course, a comparatively modest turnout. For the real gorgeousness in brass bands it is necessary to inspect some of the costly and magnificent sets of instruments turned out for eastern potentates. The bands of even the smartest of our crack cavalry corps are absolutely not in it, so far as elegance of appearance is concerned, with the private bands of some of our Indian tributary princes, although probably the latter would have to give the former several points if it came to a musical contest between them.

The private band of the Rao of Duth, for instance, cost originally £900, and renews most of the instruments every four or five years. The tiger skin used by the Rao's big drummer, which was sent over here to be prepared and mounted, was taken from an animal killed by his highness, and measured over seven feet in length. It is lined throughout with heavy corded crimson silk, and the brute's eyes are simulated by a pair of big yellow diamonds.

Another very fine band was made three years ago to the order of the late Shah of Persia. All the instruments were of pure silver—which, by the way, does not give forth so good a sound as brass, besides being far heavier to handle—inlaid with gold. The total cost of this band—a lure was a trifle under 3,000 guineas. A very different kind of a band was that made last year by the same firm, for the Minkish Indians, a tribe of savages living near Alton Bay, in British Columbia. The band is nearly all drum, and the mouthpieces of the few brass instruments are tipped with India rubber, to obviate the inconvenience of applying metal to the lips in a temperature of some 30 or 40 degrees below zero.

A curious order was received a short time ago from the Emperor of Morocco. It was for eighty clarionets, for one band. As the instruments in question were all in one key, it is probable that they were to be played in unison. The effect upon an average man of eighty hand clarionets blown simultaneously would probably be to create in him a wild desire to take to the woods and become an aborigine. Even to imagine such an ear-piercing combination sets one's tympanum quivering.—*London Answers.*

King Humbert, of Italy, is the most heavily insured man in Europe, the amount carried being over \$7,500,000. The late Czar Alexander III was insured for \$5,000,000.

A WOMAN CONSTABLE.

She Does Her Work as a Man Does His—The Pet of the Force.

The new woman has broken out in a new spot. This time it is the constabulary of the city of Allegheny, Pa., which she has invaded. Miss Florence Klotz can scarcely be called even a woman constable, though, for she is only 18 years old. But she's a constable all right. She serves warrants, summonses, and subpoenas with all the authority and determination of a male minion of the law. Miss Klotz's father is an Alderman whose regular constable was an old man who had an inconvenient way of being sick or invisible when he was wanted for duty. On one of these occasions, about two months ago, the despairing Alderman pressed his daughter into service. That settled the matter. The girl constable proved to be the pluckiest, quickest, most reliable one in town. Her very first mission was to serve a subpoena on a farmer living four miles out of town. Miss Florence put on her bloomers, mounted her wheel, and went after her man. When she came back, tired, muddy, but triumphant, she found a crowd in front of her father's office to welcome her.

"I served them, papa," she exclaimed, and then, womanlike, she cried, even though she was a constable.

She says she would rather deal with one hundred men than ten women. The women think it is a joke, but the men think the law must be obeyed even if it is embodied in an 18-year-old girl. Before she went into the constabulary, she wheeled through Allegheny county getting trade for her father's candy factory. Next summer she and her sister will ride a tandem—geared to 68—on the same errand. She is described by the St. Louis Globe-Democrat as alight and handsome, with raven black hair and snapping black eyes.

In one case Miss Klotz acted as counsellor as well as constable. A butcher had kicked in the door when he found his hallway locked up by the baker, who with his family occupied the rest of the house. The locking was by order of the landlord, who demanded that it be done at 10 P. M. The butcher was sued for malicious mischief. Miss Klotz brought her man to court, also served a score of subpoenas for witnesses, arranging the details of the hearing, cross-examined the witnesses, and finally had the case dismissed on her recommendation that each of the parties be furnished with keys. The costs were divided, and the young lawyer-constable smiled with delight as she counted over her share.

The only unruly case she has run across was a youngster of 14 who refused to go with her. She took the dilemma by the horns and the boy by the collar, tripped him up and, with a handy copy of "Pilgrim's Progress," administered a series of business-like blows where they would do the most good, and led him weeping to court. A little jeweled revolver is her only weapon. It was presented to her by a big constable who was filled with admiration for her pluck. She says she doesn't know what she would do if she ran against an ugly customer, but she declares, with a snap of her black eyes, that she would get him. She is the pet of the municipal force, and if she ever went word for help the entire retinue of clerks, heads of departments, and underlings would turn out to the rescue of Constable Florence.

A Mechanical Baseball.

A machine, or rather a gun, which is intended to take the place of a pitcher in base ball batting practice has been invented by Mr. C. H. Hinton, an Englishman, instructor of mathematics at Princeton University.

It is claimed for the Hinton mechanical pitcher that it can be made to shoot a base ball so as to make it curve in or out or drop, and at almost any speed required. It was only after constructing a number of catapults, cannons and guns, all proving unsuccessful, that Mr. Hinton finally succeeded in making a gun that did not propel the ball with death-dealing velocity, but which could be depended upon to send the ball at moderate speed, with reasonable accuracy, and at the same time curve it.

The gun consists, first, of a cylinder in which the ball is placed. Behind the ball is placed a movable breech, and to this is attached a tube. At the other end of the tube is a rifle, minus the barrel, the tube taking the place of the barrel. A blank cartridge is placed in the gun, which, when fired, generates enough gas in the tube to propel the ball. The powder thus acts indirectly upon the base ball and not directly as it does on a bullet in a gun barrel. It thus has more the effect of compressed air.